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The Mercury.

PITELIENED BY-

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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NEWFORTER 1.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 178, and is now in its east handred and ferty-slath year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with least the half a dozen exceptions, the oldest the half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English isnguing. It is a large quarto weekly of ferty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—oldinals, it is a large quarto weekly of ferty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—oldinals, it is a large quarto weekly of ferty-eight columns filled with interesting and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Tremm: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various new routes in the city.

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Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 205, Order Sons of St. George, Percy Jeffry, President; Fred Hall, Secretary; meets 1st and 8d Mondays NEWPORT TENT, No. 13, Knights of Macca hees. Charles O. Dadley. Complander Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper; meets 2d and 4th Mondays. COURT WANTON, No. 6679, FORESTERS OF

AMERICA, Alexander Nicol, Chief Ranger, Robert Johnstone, Recording Secretary, Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays.

NewFort Camp, No. 7077, M. W. A., James W. Wilson, Ven. Consul; Charles S. Packer Clerk. Meets 2nd and last Tooddays. THE NewFORT HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, James Sullivan, President; David McIntosh Secretary; mosts ist and 3d Wednesdays
Ocean Longs, No. 7, A. O. U. W., George E.
Swun, Master Workman; Perry B. Dawley,
Recorder. Meets second and fourth

Wednesdays. MALBONE LODGE, No. 98, N. E.IO. P., T. F. Allan, Warden; Dudley E. Campbell, Secre-tary; meets 1st and 3d Thursdays. Ladies' Auxiliary, Ancient Order of Hi-

bernians, meets 2d and ith Thursdays. REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K. of P., George Russell, Chancellor Commander; Robert S.

Russell, Chancellor Commander; Robert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Seals; meets let and 3d Fridays. DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U.R. K. of P., Si Knight Capitain William H. Langley; Ev-erett I. Gorton, Recorder: meets first Fri-

Local Matters.

School Graduation.

The graduating exercises of the Rogers High School will take place in Masonic Hall, on June 24th. The address on this occasion will be delivered by James W. MacDonald, agent of the State Board of Health of Massachusetts.

The graduating exercises of the First Grammar Schools will be held in Masonic Hall on June 23d, at which time Prof. Marshall L. Perrin, of the Boston University, will deliver the principal address. These exercises will all be of more than usual interest. There will be something like one hundred and sixty pupils to graduate from the Coddington and Calvert schools.

The report comes from Block Island that those who have been agitating the matter of a new steamer to be run independent of the town have secured the steamer City of Haverbill to run in opposition to the regular line. The steamer was built in Boston in 1902 and is modern. She is about 134 feet over all and makes 14 knots an hour, She is a screw steamer. Just when the new steamer will begin running cannot yet be learned. It is expected that she will run between Block Island, Providence and Newport, leaving Block Island in the morning.

The weather of the past week has been anything but seasonable for the first week in June. May was a fairly pleasant month and gave promise of a decently warm summer but June has thus far upset the calculations of those who had been reckoning on an early beginning of the season's business, has been very wet and decidedly cold all the week. In a number of houses and places of business fires have been bunt to keep off the cold and dampness. If the weather holds this way all summer we shall have a repetition of the dull summerseason of 1908. But weare hop-Ing for much better

The New Haven Railroad have bought Brown's wharf on India street, Providence, for which it is said they they paid \$200,000. This purchase gives the New Haven Railroad a frontage on the hartor of 4.450 feet, there eing but one dock on the India street front not controlled by that company,

The annual inspection of Washington Commandery will occur on Wednesday evening next.

Mrs. Overton G. Langley has returned from an extended visit to New York state.

Mrs. Catherine Curtle is at Jackson, N. H., guest of Miss Wormsley,

Dr. T. A. Kenedek bas arrived in Newport for the season.

Finishing Open Sections.

There is every indication of an early beginning of traffic on the Newbort & Providence street railway. Every day visible progress is made toward the completion of the road and it is expected that cars for passengers can be run within two weeks. Already the power is turned on and the work cars are being operated by power to haul and and gravel for ballasting.

The rails out on the island from the Two Mile corner to Bristol Ferry have all been laid in position and the gang has been brought back to lay the section between the One Mile and the Two Mile corner. This stretch was passed over at the beginning in order to have the location fixed by the town council. The grade has been fixed by the engineers of the State highway commission and work has been going forward as fast as the hard ground will permit. The city|steam roller has been sent out there to help in plowing up the ground, while a large gang of men has been at work leveling and laying the rails. The road has been for the past week almost impassable for traffic for vehicles but this will be done away with in ц few days.

This week has also seen the removal of the switch on Broadway at Bliss road which belongs to the Newport & Fall River Company. The work was begun Wednesday morning and that evening cars were run over the straight stretch, interrupted again the next day by the laying of the parallel track. There is some question as to the use that will be made of the Broadway tracks. It was generally understood by the public that these two companies would use the entire stretch of track on Broadway in common, using one track for the outward traffic and the other for the inward. This supposition has been partially killed by the fact that old company in taking up their turnout has laid double crossovers which are really equal to the switch that was removed. If there is to be a crossover at the One Mile corner to allow the joint use of the two rails there would seem to be no necessity for the crossovers at Bliss road, Mr. E. A. Brown, president of the new company, said yesterday that there had as yet been no agreement made between the companies as to the joint use of the tracks beyond Bliss road. The westward track at the point where the Bliss road switch was removed, although laid by the same gang that laid the eastward track, is the property of the Newport & Providence road, being iaid by agreement with the company's contractor.

One problem that has arisen in connection with the joint use of the tracks on Broadway is the matter of charging for power, the old company's power house furnishing the electricity for the new road. It was originally the intention to have four trolley wires in this section, one inward and one outward wireforeach company, thus insuring a fair charge for the use of power. Chief Kirwin, has decided that the present poles; are not adequate to support four wires but it is possible that by anchoring the poles in concrete the desired permission can be secured.

The first passenger car was operated over the road from Bristol Ferry to the Two Mile oorner on Thursday afternoon reaching the Two Mile corner shortly after six o'clock. This was a trial trip and President Brown was taken on board for a trip over the line. The necessary trimming of trees for the trolley, etc., made slow work but it was demonstrated that the trip could be made. Yesterday cars were again run over the line from the Two Mile corner to Bristol Ferry having on boardofficials of the read.

Barring unforeseen delays the stretch from the One Mile corner to the Two Mile corner should be finished by Monday nightland within a few days the road will be ready for travel.

The Sautelle united railroad shows arrived in this city about 7 o'clock Friday morning. The lateness of the arrival of the special train caused the street parade to be late in starting but a very creditable showing was made. There was a fairly good attendance at the circus in the afternoon and the audience appreciated the fact that there was "something doing" all the time, there being no tiresome delays. There was shown to a few favored onesa litter of three lion cubs born in Connecticut, last week. After giving two exhibitions on the circus lot the show left for Fall River last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Murphy of Boston were in Newport the past week. Mrs. Murphy will spend the summer in Newport, guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Sheldon, on Clarke

The widening of Cummes street near the postoffice has been completed and opened for travel. Although the width that has been added to the street is not great it will be appreciated when the eummer ruch ie op.

Memorial Day.

Although the morning of Memorial Day was bright and clear and gave every promise of delightful weather for the holiday the afternoon and evening belied the promise of the morning. The sky was overcust for n est of the day and when evening came-how it did rain. There was a large crowd of visitors in the city during the day and those who got out of town before the storm broke were in luck.

The observance of the day in Newport was very general. Most of the places of business were closed for at least a portion of the day and work was generally suspended. The principal feature of the day was the street parade and the attendant exercises in the afternoon. The parade was a long one, being made up of the two Grand Army posts, Associates and Sons of Veterans, the Newport Artillery Company, the Newport Naval Reserves, the troops from Fort Adams and the apprentice boys from the Training Station. The weather was ideal for the men that marched, being cloudy and cool.

The First Presbyterian Church, where the exercises were held, was tilled by the members of the Grand Army and their friends. The program was of a very interesting nature, the music by the quartet under the direction of Mr. H. W. Rankin being especially fine. Rev. A. P. Reccord of the Chauning Memorial Church delivered a strong oration which was listened to with marked respect. The exercises at the cemetery were of an impressive nature, closing with the firing of volleys over the graves.

There was a large number of people on the street all day. The small boy was very much in evidence with his noise-makers, being evidently determined to revive 'Lection Day as far as possible. There was a number of games of base ball during the day but the attendance was not as large as it would have been if it had been more like base ball weather. A great many of Newport's absent sons and daughters from nearby places came home to spend Sunday and the holiday.

Lection Anniversary.

Although Newport's famous 'Lection Day is a thing of the past its memory has not been neglected. The Soclety of Colonial Wars in the State of Rhode Island has chosen that date, the last Tuesday in May, for the session of their General Court and thus perpetuates a day that was for more than two hundred years Rhode Island's most famous holiday. This date is also the anniversary of the founding of the State government in 1647.

The thirteenth General Court of the society was held at the rooms of the Newport Historical Society on Tuesday. There was a business session at which two new members were elected, after which a luncheon was served. The members then enjoyed a drive to the points of historic interest about the city, calling at the residence of the society's historian, Mr. John Austin Stevens, where they were most hospitably entertained. A pleasant feature of the call was the serving of some of Mr. Stevens' famous "warriors' punch". Afterward the members were entertained at at the residence of the governor of the society, Mr. R. Hammett Tilley where they were served with " 'Lection

The attendance at this session of the General Court was quite large, a number of the members from Providence and other places in the northern part of the State coming down for the day. Among the guests of the society was the venerable Judge James G. Topham who had, until the removal of the inaugueal functions to Providence, proclaimed the election of the State officers from the balcony of the old State House for eighteen years.

The progress committee is still branching out and is now considering the development of Newport as a convention city. The organization of the race track association is still being pushed and those that are back of it are hopeful of results. The committee has drawn a petition to be presented to the city council asking that body to take some steps looking to the improvement of Long wharf. Altogether the committee is laying out quite an elaborate program for itself and if it succeeds in doing well any one of the many visionary schemes in view it will be worthy of commendation. In the meantime the committee might concern itself with the beautifying of Newport by securing the removed of the hideous bill boards around town—if the committee is able to think in anything less than hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Steamer New Shorcham is now running regularly between Providence, Newport and Block Island. The New Shorehean arrives at Newport from Providence at 11 a. m. and returns to Providence at 5.80 p. m. This makes an excellent means of travel between this city and Providence.

Band Concert.

The Citizens' Band, Newport's latest musicai organization, gave a public Washington square on Tuesday evening, in honor of the anniversary of 'Lection Day. This band is composed entirely of Italians under the direction of F. Carruso, The music that they rendered was of a high order and the concert was much enjoyed by a large audience in spite of the chilly weather. There was also a brief display of fireworks but after the roof of the old city hall caught fire this display was stopped.

The program was as follows: Navai Reserve March

Navai Reserve March
Aria and finale from "Lucia di Lammermoor" Dolka, "La Partenza del Coccritto," Trapani Operatic Reminiscences arr. by Laurendeau
"Labor's March," arr. by F. Caruso
Clarinet solo, "La Belle Rosina." Chiaffaralli

Charinet solo, "La Belle research Chiafarelli Signor M, Catalano Operatic Melange arr by Laurendeau Marirka, "Graces Laurendeau Watta, "A Pleasant Night,"

Yrancesco Caruso Duetto from "Gabriella di Vergi,"

Mercadante Doify Galop "Stampede,"
"Stat Spangled Hanner,"

The 1904 Directory.

The canvase for the Newport Directory for 1904 has just commenced. The Sampson & Murdock Co. of Boston and Providence are the publishers, They have a corps of five men now in the city, all of whom are well known in Newport and have had long experience in directory work. Their instructions are to do the best they know how for Newport this year. Officers of churches, lodges and other societies please bear in mind to correct the official list of your respective organizations whenever the canvasser calls. Boarding and lodging house keepers (please have your lists ready also. Headquarters during the canvass are at the Pelham, 38 Petham street; local agent, William P. Clarke, Jr., 264 Thames street

Jummer Time Table.

The new time table on the Wickford line went into effect last-Wednesday, The steamer General now leaves here at 7/00 and 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 4.05, 7.25 and 11.00 p. m., and arrives here at 6.50 had 9.45 a. m., 3.50, 6.40 and 10.35 p. m. making six round trips daily. The Providence connections by this line are unusually good this year.

An excellent place for boys to spend the summer is at Camp Webb, near Wold, Maine, where they will be given an opportunity to develop the manhood that may be latent in them and where they will be certain to pass a most delightful summer. The camp is managed by Lyman G. Haskell, M. D., and Harry G. Highee, both of Hyde Park, Mass. Dr. Haskell is a registered physician and Mr. Highee is a naturalist of note. Both have had wide experience in eamping in the Maine woods and are thoroughly competent to give a party of boys the best

The city council will Jold its regular mentaly meeting on Tuesday evening of next week. There will probably be presented a communication from the progress committee in relation to Long wharf, and there may be a discussion of street railway matters.

Masonic Hall was comfortably filled Tuesday evening on the occasion of the fourth annual recital by the pupils of Miss Lillian E. Maher. The hall was attractively decorated and the evening proved most enjoyable to the many friends of Miss Maker and ther pupils.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster have arrived home from Europe and will come to Newport in a few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas of New York have arrived for the scaeou.

The Naval War Coilege on Coasters Harbor Island was opened for its eession for 1904 on Wednesday. There were no formal ceremonies connected with the opening this year.

Mr. and Mrs. George Phillips of Brooklyn, N. Y., spent Sunday and Decoration Day in Newport, guests of Mrs. Phillips' mother, Mrs. Timothy Pecknam, on Walnut street.

Commodore Gerry and family will come to Newport for the season about June 10, at which time the vacht Electra will go into commission, The new Holland submarine boat

has been put through a thorough test this week before the naval trial board in the harbor. Mrs. Frances Easton suffered a frac-

ture of the hip at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Gladding on Broadway. Mrs. Esston is 92 years of age and a real daughter of the American Revolutiou.

Admiral and Mrs. Stephen B. Luce are entertaining their son, Mr. J. D. H. Luce of San Juan, Porto Rico.

Recent Deaths.

Thomas T. Howard.

Mr. Thomas T. Howard, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Howard, died at his parents' residence on Ayrault street on Friday afternoon of last week after an illness of several mouths. Mr. Howard ventured out to soon last winter after apparently recovering from a severe cold, and auffered a relapse which resulted in his death. It had been realized by his friends for some time that there was no hope of his recovery.

Mr. Howard was a young man, being only in his twenty-third year, and his untimely death came as a severe blow to his many friends. He was very popular with his associates and had a wide circle of friends. He had been in the employ of the Providence Telephone Company for several years.

Funeral services were held at his parents' residence on Tuesday, Rev. E. H. Porter officiating. The bearers were Messrs. James T. Kauli, Harry T. Scott, John H. Sanborn, Jr., Eugene W. Zarr, George H. Wilber, Jr., and John H. Malloy.

Murgaret Dorothea Ebbitt,

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Ebbitt have the sympathy of a large circle of friends and acquaintances in the loss of their daughter, Miss Margaret Dorothea Ebbitt, who died at an early bour Thursday morning after an illness extending over a period of several months' duration. Miss Ebbitt was a young lady of exem plary character. She was quiet and unassuming, yet had endeared herself to a host of friends.

During the many weeks of her illness, she never murmured, and bore her sufferings most patiently. /While her family realized that the end was not far off, she was hopeful almost to the fast. Having just reached the age of womanhood it was but natural that she desired to live, but when she knew the end must come she resigned herself in the same quier, peaceful way that had always been manifest in her life.

She was a kind and dutiful daughter and a loving sister, and her loss is most keenly felt by the grief-stricken Besides her father and mother, two brothers and four sisters survive her: Mr. Martin, C. Ebbitt and Mr. Frank Ebbitt and Mrs. Thomas F. Nuse, Mrs. M. F. Murray, Miss Mary C. Ebbitt and Miss Katheryu 1. Ebbitt.

Mrs. George H. Vaughan,

Mrs. Sarah J. B., wife of Mr. George H. Vaughan, died very suddenly at her residence on Saturday of last week. death being attributed to neuralgia of the heart. She had been on the street but a short time before her death, and was apparently in her usual health. Mrs. Vaughau was a daughter of the late William Fludder. Funeral services were held from her husband's residence on Wednesday afternoon and were largely attended.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

C. H. Wrightington has rented to F. A. C. Stuart for Alex. Booth his cottage aff Roseneath Ave. Simeon Hazard has sold for Thomas

Simeon Hazaro nassou on anomae Coen his two tenement house and lot at number 7 on the westerly side of Lincoln street to Charles H. Taber and Annie Taber, his wife. The property is bounded easterly on Lincoln street 40 feet; southerly on land of Susan Bacheller and Duncan McLean 100 feet; westerly on land of John Pearson 40 Seet; and northerly by land of David Hamilton and wife, containing 4000 sq. feet of land.

A. O'D. Faylor has rented the smaller

Corey cottage on Green lane in James-town, Conantent Island, for the sum-

town, Conantent Island, for the sum-mer, to Frederick L. Gamache. A. O'D. Taylor has reuted for the summer business season in Newport, the store No. 4 Abram's Block, Belle-vue avenue, to Morris Weingarten, one of the best known ladies' tailors in New

Win. E. Brightman has sublet for the estate of William J. Brightman part of the Sheffield Building to Messre. Macomber & Simmons.

Macomber & Simmons.
William E. Brightman has rented to
Herman Prine the store on Franklin
street belonging to John S. Langley.
A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Lucy
Foster, tenement at No. 77 Division
street, to Hugo Filliner.
A. O D. Taylor has rented for James
M. Hammond, of New York, tenement
at No. 515 Spring street, to James
Pheless

Phelps.

William E. Brightman has sold for Jacob F. Hansen to Susannah Tinson his farm in Middletown containing nis farm in Middletown containing about twenty-three acres, bounded northerly by and of Lucy C. Anthony, easterly by a highway called "Gypeum Lane"; shoutherly by land of the late James T. Kaull, and westerly by lands of Francis J. Coggeshall and and Joshua Coggeshall.

John Carr has sold to William J. and Alica C. Harthoreu the action bounded.

Alice C. Harrington the estate bounded south, 40 feet, on Chestnut street; east, 54 feet, on land of the Manuel DeFray estate; north, 80 feet, and west, 50 feet, on land of Lydia Speucer and others.

John Howard has sold to Anthelia Howard two pieces of land, the first bounded north on Pope street; east and west on land of Catherine Gannon. The second is bounded south on Extension street; east on Spring street; north on land of the grantor and Abby Howard, and west on lands of Abby Howard and Catherine Gannon.

Wedding Bells.

Hartsell-Quarry,

Miss Louire Josephine Quarry, daughter of Mrs. George Quarry, and Mr. George Henry Hartzell were married at St. Joseph's rectory Wednesday evening, in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends. Rev. Louis J. Deady officiated.

The bride were a dress of white silk crepe de chine over white taffeta and a long tulle veil. Her bouquet was of American Beauty roses. Misses Agnes Anthony and Gertrude Cabrel were the bridesmaids and wore white mulle with pink trimmings and white picture hats trimmed with pink roses. They carried bouquets of pink roses.

Mesers. Arthur Freshman and James Howard were the groom's attendants, A supper and reception was held at the home of the bride's mother on Broadway.

Schiet-Hudsen.

Miss Martha May Hudson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Hudson, was married to Mr. L. Peter Schiot at Emmanuel Church Wednesday evening, Rev. Dr. Porter officiating.

The bride wore a dress of gray voile with a veil and carried a bouquet of Bride roses. Miss Nellie Hudson and Miss Anuic Easton were the bridesmaids and Mr. Neil Thompson acted as best man. The ushers were Messrs. Frank G. Wilbar and George H. Wilbar, Jr. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents on Pope street, which was largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Schlot left on the 9.15 train on their wedding trip and will reside on South Raptist street on their returu.

Gilbert L. Ward Estate,

A. O'D. Taylor has sold for the widow and daughter of the late Mr. Gilbert L. Ward 2} acres of land, family residence, stables, etc., at the corner of Bliss road and Green End avenue at the top of the hill leading down to the bridge at head of the Waterworks Poud. The estate; will be improved and occupied every summer for the future by the family of Mr. Lewis E. Payson, who is the purchaser. He is a lawyer resident in Washington, D. C., and the legal adviser for the Central and Southern Pacific Rallway. He was for ten years Representative in Congress for one of the districts in Central Illinois, and is a distinguished lawyer. Mr. Taylor's sale to such a man does good to Middletown, showing that the attractions of life in Middletown are not contined solely to its native juhabitante.

· The two Masonic lodges in this city with Eureka Lodge of Portsmouth will attend divine service at the Christian Church, Portsmouth, Rev. Mr. Macy, pastor, Sunday evening next. They will leave here by special cars at 7 p.

The summer time table on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. went into effect this week. The only change at this end of the line is the addition of a train leaving Newport at 5:54 a. m.

Grant S. Taylor and J. Royal Sanborn of this city will graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Tuesday next,

Mr. George A. Pritchar I is able to be out after his recent illness,

Mr. Walter S. Langley is obliged to be about on crutches owing to a

Middletown.

The news of the sudden death in Providence of Mr. Herbert Brownell was a great shock to the community as Mr. Brownell had been for many years a summer resident here, occupying with his mother and sister the Arnold Villa on Vaucluse Avenue. His funeral, which occurred Decoration day was attended by a number of his Muldham. tended by a number of his Middletown

Through the courtesy of the Rev. John B. Diman, St. Columba's Gulld John B. Diman, St. Columba's Gulld was very pleasantly entertained Thursday at St. George's School. An opportunity was given the glook over the school and five o'clock tea was served in the 'cosy corner' of the great ball, Miss Logan being assisted in serving by Mrs. Lynan C. Josephs.

The Rev. Mr. Root, an Espiscopal Missionary to China, formed a member of the party. The school closes June 22, Mr. Diman sailing for Rome July 2 to joln his two sisters who have been spending the winter abroad.

been spending the winter abroad.

Aquidneck Grange is preparing to give its annual strawberry featival next week which will be in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. Joel Peckham and, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Peabody.

Mr. Nathan Brown is erecting a new barn, 27x55 feet, on the site of his old one, on Green End avenue.

The Friday evening Devotional Meeting of the Epworth League will be in charge of Hattle E. Brown; the topic being "Betraying Christ by Silence." Matt. xii: 30; Luke xvii: 12-19.

The two-tenement house recently completed on Third Beach road, owned by Mr. Edward E. Peckham, was occupied as soon as fulshed, tenement houses being in great demand in the

Hearts ***** ERMINIE RIVES Courageous

CHAPTER II.

EAGUES and leagues away from where the summer was come golden sandaled over Virginia, throbbing now with all the pent up intolerance of years of resion and smothered resentment, a ship which had been strained and pummeled by two months packed with tempest unfolded new canvas under the crumbling splendors of a clearing The day drew breezily serene. The sea had fired itself out, and the sun burned pleasantly in the blue.

One of the few passengers whom the softening weather had drawn into the air-a young Frenchman, fair, slight, well knit and soberly garbed in gray-leaned upon the forward rail, with shoulders squared to the sunshine, and looked below him.

No mart of the old world could have shown a more strangely assorted company than did the lower deck of the brigantine Two Sisters out of London, bound for Yorktown, Va. Swarming to the bulwarks was a motley herd of redemptioners -- a few young women of fair color. English country girls from the farm lands, looking forward to new things and a rosy marriage in this new land which beckoned to ev ery creed and nation; more wore harder faces, toil sharpened-men who had worked their trade scherly to yield at last to the spur of amilition and herter six years of plantation labor for a passage to opportunity. Indeed, so were the plantation factors of hands that more than one colony was made to held open arms to the old world's vagrants, its felons and its dregs.

Now the creatures who had wallowed In sullen waiting or cried shrilly to their saints were still or babbling of other things. From the rigging a tarred mariner bawled his lay of "Bold Jack In the Ways," and the few passengers, who had weathered the storm grum bling or diving below deck, were sunthemselves upon the poop.

The young Frenchman shifted his slow gaze from the redemptioners and let it run far out over the water, watching the little spots of foam that marbled the great waste. He was undehiably good looking, of an clusive, beardless charm, with a forchead graver than his mouth. His bair was rich brown, long and curling, for he were no wig, and his finely cut lips were set over a chin of bold delicacy. His eyes were full and bazel, his expression one of zest and eagerness.

On this day as he leaned against the rail a man was watching blin intently from where he stood, farther back. The man's name was Jarrat, and he wore the uniform of a captain in his majesty's horse To relate that Captain Jarrat had

carried his handsome face and domineering bearing aboard the ship on the day of sailing, with a letter from Lord Stormont, British ambassador in Paris, bidden in his breast pocket, is to go back a hit Jarrat was close mouthed. As far as the other passengers were concerned he was a British officer returning to the Virginias. To a nice eye be would have betrayed an overintimate curiosity as to a certain passenger.

The second day out he accosted the skipper, Master Jabez Elves, and wished him fair weather and a good day with an insinuating accent which b tokened a bent for conversation. But Master Elves replied only with a nautical orunt.

Jarrat tried a direct inquiry. "Where is the Marquis de la Trou-

"Sick," replied the skipper. "In his

thin," and rolled away.
"Ah!" smirked Jarrat. "Our French

gentleman is a poor sailor."

But as the days went by it became certain that the distinguished passen-

ger was ill of a less passing malady than mal de mer.

On an evening the captain pushed open a narrow cabin door at the end



"You cannot see him."

of a passage, but before he could enter a young man sprang up and barred the 'I would see the Marquis de la

Trougrie," said Jarrat. "You cannot see him, monstear," The

young man's tone was very firm. "Who are you?"

"The marquis' secretary, monsieur." lorest tusk a cold crown from big

the easy effrontery of one perfectly certain of his ground. Every under ling, it was his belief, had his price. from lackeys to prime ministers. It is a theory which on the whole works not

badly. The man before him, however, was of another sort. He put the coin back. "You cannot see the marquis, monsieur," he repeated.

"Cannot, you whelp!" said Jarrat, with his tongue on his lip and in the soft tone which with him covered a white boil of rage. A copper lantern, pierced with holes, threw yellow beams down the passage, and in this glare the young man on the threshold saw his face, evilly beautiful and distorted. The coin rattled on the floor.

The young Frenchman stooped to pick up a gold piece. "Monsieur has dropped his crown," he said, holding

Jarrat took it and thrust it into his Jarrat took it and index it into me pocket. "It was too small a douceur," he said easily, "eh, master secretary?"

Most of those on the ship did not know, so insular were the prejudices of the Angle-Saxon, that the Marquis de la Trouerie was a personage in his own country. Even Caron de Beau-marchais, son of a watchmaker, that airy, naive, fantastic charlatan who at the age of twenty-four had washed his hands at his father's shop, changed his clothes and gone to court to give the four daughters of Louis XV. lessons on the harp—even he was less welcome at the Tuileries or less a favorite of the young Queen Marie Antoinette than this same nobleman now aboard the Two Sisters.

It is perhaps not to be wondered at that the passengers knew little of such things and doubtless for the most part cared less. Two Annapolis merchants, loyal since the nonimportation agreements had pinched their pockets; u brace of Landon factors looking for likely agencies; a Virginian fresh from study in the Middle Temple, bound for the woolsack at Lancaster; a British quartermaster journeying to Boston what should such a company know of Gallic pedigrees or the chatter of the French court?

A diplomat might have found in the presence of the marquis something to punder. For at that time strange things were stirring. Louis XVI. young, enthusiastic, unaccustomed, was learning for the first how exceeding difficult it is to be a king. M. Turgot, his grim old minister of finance, logical, pitiless, cold as a dog's nose, was pulling one way; Beaumarchais, brilliant as a chameleon, fascinating, egotist, in-limate of a French queen, was pulling another.

what was the bone of contention? Whether France should give ber treasure to the secret aid of the American colonies. With such counsels in the air England slept, like a surly bulldog, with one eye open. watched at home, and her astate ambassador, Lord Stormont, kept a hawk's eye upon the Tuilerles.

So, in itself, there was an interest for those who knew, attaching to the sudden journeying to America of this man, so near to the French counsels, at once a noble, a courtier and a republican. And this interest was intensified for Jarrat, who, mindful of the letter he carried of confidential import, hugged the reflection that he knew the reason

Jarrat, like many another schemer, made the error of undervaluing the in-tellectuality of an opponent. He had entall idea that the marquis' young secretary was observant in his turn It was nevertheless the fact. But M. Armand, who had scented bim very early, kept his cabin, and no one aboard—the ship carried no teech—saw his master.

Four days after the episode of the gold crown Jarrat tried the skipper

Master Elves chewed a bitter cud and wore a habitual droop to his eye. Now the courtesy came as thickly as cold weather treacle.

"The Marquis de la Trouerie," he auswered, "ain't on the ship."

Jarrat stepped back heavily. "Not on the ship, fiend plague me! He is on the ship." "Mayhap ye know better nor I," an-

swered Master Elves shortly.

Jarrat burst out laughing. He felt a

sudden contempt for this clumsy sub-"A brave conclusion!" he cried. "And how long is it to last? Is the noble gen-

tleman to lie shamming Abraham in his cabin till we sight the Virginia ennes? Awhile ago he was sick, guarded from all our pining eyes by his argus eyed clerk. Now, behold, he is not even aboard! Oh, an accomplished nobleman!' The skipper squinted out to sea, and

a drawn pucker came to his lips.

"See here," said Jarrat, his tone tak-ing edge. "I have business with this gentleman, and I'll not be put off. This is the eighth day out, and he basn't shown his nose out of his cabin. 'Tis my opinion he's no more sick than I "No more is he," said Master Elves.

'What then?"

"Just this: I want to see the marquis. and I mean to see the marquis. D'ye hear that, you lumpfin? "Twill be better for you, I can tell you, if you fetch me to blue at once!" The skipper's moment had arrived.

"Fetch ye to him!" he roared, with comething between an oath and a chuckle. "The man ye're after died two days ago and was sent to the fishes lest night! Fetch ye to him! Haw,

With this parting shot he went off apitting furiously.
"Dend!" exclaimed Jarrat, with sag-

glag jaw, stariug atter him. "Dead?" he said agair and then stood, vacant eyed, his face the dead color of chagrin in which calculation has had no time to slip.

With the passengers the young secretary, M. Armand, had his way to make, and this be accomplished with abundant good nature. Him they first snubbed, then tolerated, then liked.

The young Virginian, Breckinridge Cary, sought him openly and more than once drew his arm through his own as he walked the deck. The Virginian was beyond question of the quality, and certain footing had made for him soclut squeamishness unnecessary. As for the secretary, he went his way with imperturbable good humor. Even storm could not dampen his spirits.

For reasons that have been stated the news of the demise of the marquis, whom the passengers had not known to regret, made little sensation on the Two Sisters. Next day a bark was sighted out from Norfolk, and there was

a budget of new world news and a bunch of Virginia Gazettes to furnish matter for talk. A fortnight later the incident however full of moment it may have been to Paris, was well nigh forgotten. They had not all of them Jarrat's reasons for remembering. But as days were on and calm suc-

ceeded storm Jurrat, who thought much, studied M. Armand with a lazy interest that in time, as shall be seen, gave birth to a plan. He gave the secretary no cause to remember their first meeting at the little cabin door and schooled his tone to an insinuating friendliness. He even condescended to game with him and to question him amiably touching politics in France, and more than one of these inquiries trirned cunningly, as on a pivot, upor the young man's late master.

So a month passed, pleasantly for some, irksomely for most. Jarrat watched the secretary boldly. The secretary in his own way watched Jarrat And so it stood on the screne day when M. Armand leaned upon the rail and looked out across the shadowless waste where the truck of the blazing sun streiched in a molten dazzle like a anivering spent of God's

Presently he felt a light touch on his arm and, turning, saw the Vir-

"Dreaming?" asked Cary. "Of what?"

"Of your golden land, monsieur."
The other smiled, then sighed and leaned beside him. "A golden land, in sooth. I would it had no storms, but a awoot sun dewning ever for it. Troubled, indeed, it was when I left it-more troubled now as I return." He paused "I love the land," be said. "I know

not if even France can be so lovely. Is it so? And do you love it?"

The young Frenchman's face grew carnest.

"When I was born," he replied. "France was good, monsieur-I think it was the best land in the world, as to-But Louis day it is the most beautiful. XV. was young then. Since have come a Pompadour and a Du Barry. So it is that the good in France has been hidden underneath many other things. It Is true that the ministers of the crown have sold titles of honor-places in the courts. Justlee, the thing for which your colony is now crying to Englandthis has been impossible to the poor, the low. The rich buy it. Paris laughs and does not care! There the wits lampoon the dignituries, the young bishops sneer at God and the abbes are become elegant to kiss the hands of painted countesses. But the poor, the oppressed, the people, monsieur, what of them?"

He let his gaze wander. A dreamy light was in his eyes.

"Ah, monsieur, they have watched. They have been waiting. They are ignorant. They were never taught. But all this time one man-the exiled, the glorious - he has been writing. He has taught that the unnoble are not field beasts, that they are men; that the noble and the peasant are all one; that the poor must not be trodden

"Voltaire," Cary said in a low voice.
"France," Armand went on, "has been reading this one. The smith and the plowman talk of what he has said in the rows and at the forge. It is not only the poor, the low, monsieur. Nowho wear coroneted swords also They, loving liber think these things. ty, would give their lives for their king. There is in Paris a club"—

He paused abruptly. When he began

"Louis XV. is dead. Louis XVI.

reigns. Cary's glance flashed into his.

Louis XVI, is young and ambitious.

He hates England. An there were war here 'twould advantage him to aid the

"Monsieur," declared the other, "it might ruin him. Listen! His own people are worse focs to the king of France than England, monsieur. And nidling the colonies here is putting a two edged sword into their bands! Even now they have the wish to redeem France. But they know not how. They have never seen such a thing. Power is all around them, and it seems as if it must last forever. So it is, monsieur, that these nobles—these of better blood—who love first of all their France—I will told tell names—a Mirabeau, a La-fayette—they would have their king aid America. They have joined hands with men of lower birth like Beaumarchals and made courtiers of them to the same end. "But," reflected Cary, puzzled, "you

eny to help our colonies might ruin Louis. Why, then, would these nobles push the plan? Have they such bate of England?"

"No, no. Not because they hate England as Louis does, but because they love France better than Louis, and to save her they must even risk to rain him. There is more than one French king at stake-there is a dynasty! are not the middle ages, mon-These siour. In these days the peoples are awaking. France, if she lives, must open her eyes. These men I tell you of would jott her wide awake. They would have her smiths and her plowmen stop their toll to listen across the seas-to hear the guns of a people who would not be oppressed, to see royal mercenniles driven into the sea just by people like them. Then their murmur would be a roat. They would say.

"So can we do also?" Then the corrupt court would stand terror stricken. And then at last there would be an end of the selling of titles, of the elegant bishops and the painted counterses. France would put on purity again, and her king and her nobles would rule justly. and poverty would not stalk every-where. These nobles of which I speak gre loyal, monsieur. They love first France and then their king."

"Gentlemen," rose Jarrat's voice, "the hogpen is just below. Will you come



aft where the lookout is more agree able and join me in a game of loo?

On a morning when hand had long been promised and was eagerly looked for the young Frenchman, M. Armand, mounted to the deck. His face was weather burned, and the salt breath of the spuine fell damp on his hair. Virginian came and stood beside him. and both looked down upon the wretched legion of redemptioners crowding lower deck, gazing dumbly up like cattle.

"A brave sight," submitted Cary, "to show the riches of the colonies.

His tone was not without bitterness, as the Frenchman perceived. would not have it so?

"I? No. We have no need of some of the offscouring you see there. It will breed us the curse of crime. But what care the factors? 'Tis prolit to them. And what cares the king? It means more tobacco, and topacco stuffs uls

"Yet some of these may be lifted by opportunity."

"Aye," answered Cary: "Bad as they are. Wooden hogs, fair sick for the lash, lumps from Cork or lack Latin sots shipped for schoolmasters. Their sons may be good citizens. New lands, new conditions. If this land be not and dled with another's ills, here these shall at least have hope. By their faces they leave not much to love behind them."

Before elther spoke again a cry came up from where a knot of sloven re-demptioners were gathered-a cry and a hourse word in one. Down below, at one side, a woman leaned, hugging a shawl wrapped bundle to her breast.

She was a drab, but with a certain sullen beauty that is bred of Latin Armand had seen her face more than once transfigured by that wondrous glory of mother love. He had that very day heard her erooning softly as she walked, noted the strange furtiveness with which she avoided the too curious gaze of her fellows, won-dered what subtle grace nature had lent for mother eyes to those infant

Now one of the crew stood over her, plucking at the shawl. She was weeping passionately, loudly, without pretense of concealment

"What a devil's that?" bawled the

mate's voice from a rope ladder.
"The brat's dead," said the sailor. "Blow me tight, I've been watching her for two days. The lallop's been singing to it to pull the wool over our eyes.

"Dead, is it? Pitch It overboard, He kicked down a greasy rag of canvas.

As the ma ed the woman she fell on her knees, shrinking in close against the bulwarks and speaking rapidly in some foreign tongue

"What's that loblolly?" asked the mate.

"She says," translated one of the pitiful group around her, "that the land is so near and the water is cold. She wants to bury it in the ground."

"Split me," onthed the mate, "is that all? Over with it, Jerry!" Again she spoke, volubly and with many groveling sobs.
"She says." said the redemptioner.

"that if it could only be blessed. There is no priest aboard." e mate, with his hands on the rail,

laughed at this. "Do what I say, you down there!" he cried. "Will ye stand making mouths all day? Tie it in that The man he had bidden approached

the woman to take the cold little body from her, but she turned suddenly a fury and, holding it to her breast with one arm, fought him off, screaming. He jumped back, with his hand clap-ped to his armpit. "The Jezebel's bit

me!" he yelled. There was a great laugh from the sailors, and the mate cursed luridly from above. "Are ye mollycoddles. from above. "Are ye mollycoddles, then?" he shouted. As they hesitated he scrainbard down hand over hand, danning them for landlubbers and

clearly minded to do it himself. The Frenchman's fingers, as he stood beside the Virginian, gripped the rail. he said under his breath. Then he leaned over and called clearly. Keep your hand from that woman!

The mate looked up, astonished, at the group, for the other passengers had rathered to witness what was going

"What's that?" he asked. Armand repeated his words The mate's face turned a spongy purele and he laughed in a way that was not good to hear. For answer he reached out a hand to the shawl and literally tore it away from the poor clay it cov

ered. At the instant he did so Armand vanited the rail where he stood, caught a rope, swung to a stanchion and landed as lightly as a cut at the side of the burly ruffian. The act was so clean, so graceful and so quick that none of the passengers could have told exactly how it was done.

The mate turned and, seeing him at his elbow, struck with all his strength at the other's head.

The stroke was one to stun, but it never reached home. The young foreigner beut one side, not moving his feet, with a motion that would have spoken volumes to an athlete, and the mate's fist banged against the bulwark. While he staggered from this, Armand, seizing a rope's end as he circled, cut him across the face with such a slash that the blood ran from the gash.

Now ensued a strange combat. The mate, heavy and cumbrous, tried to reach the other with sledge hammer blows. The Frenchman, slight, wary, circling, retreating, slipped hither and thither. Three times in as many seconds that sibilant "swish" sang, and a red mark sprang out on the brutal face.

At each swing of the fist a sort of groan went up from the huddled redemptioners, and at each cut they sucked in their breath with delight. It was a new, strange entertainment for them—to have a brain sick passenger descend from his clean deck to champion the cause of a scou.

The Virginian, looking down, was quivering visibly. As the passenger evaded a blow that would have crushed his ribs he could not forbear a shout: "Well done, by the Lord! But 'ware the clinch! 'Ware the clinch, monmeur!"

For the mate, though maddened out of himself, had shown a sudden gleam of purpose. He was forcing the secretary back into a corner between bulwark and stanchion, not striking, but his burly arms now stretched out widely. Even as Cary shouted the arms grinned Armand like a vise, and the stinging rope's end, useless now, fell to the deck.

Over the upper rail the passengers leaned, watching.
"A shame!" cried one. "That bloody

brute will kill bim out of hand!"
"'Tis the clerk! I'shaw!" said the

quartermaster. "He sides with the rabble. Let the rabble care for him?" The woman who lad been the unwitfing cause of this straigle cronched

back of the first substilly in ent rows, waiting, hugging her builtle. The others watched, guessing well what the issue would be, u s d of them accepting It as they had accepted the unspeak while fare. The cursings and revillings of the erew, with that stolid acceptance which, multiplied by conturies of heredity, had brought them at last to this same condition.

The Virginian leaned down with vibrant hopelessness. He looked to see the secretary, vised and crackled in those arms, drop limp and senseless. As he looked he saw Armand's face, very white, turn up to him. Then, like lightning, a wonderful

thing happened. The young man's chin sank deep into the hollow of the other's shoulder; his arms went up about the muscles of the bulky back; lithe legs like wire went suddenly curling and twisting about the stocky ones. ment of strained silence and a glaze of sbocked surprise on the mate's slashed face, then-

Crack! The coil untwisted; the mate relaxed, tottored and fell to the deck. There was at this time in France a curious science known as "La Savate."



A glaze of shocked surprise on the mate's slashed face.

The Japanese have it under name. It was first taught in the thieving dens of Paris and was to some extent popularized by a clever rogue who ed freedom from the Bastille by teaching it to young officers of title. It was an art of leg fence, and by precise-ly the same twist and wring which a practiced swordsman uses to disarm an adversary, the blade in this case being bone and tiesh, Armand had sent the mate's knee leaping from its socket.

To the majority of those who saw it this was perfectly incomprehensible. A gusp of wonder ran among the redemptioners, and they laughed loudly at the mate's groan. The secretary had lost none of his alertness, though he was breathing hard. He sprang at the stanchion, clearly intending to return to the upper deck by the way he had But he was too late. The mate's sail-

ors rushed upon him. Cary, shaking with excitement, sent

out a cry.

"By Harry!" he shouted to the passengers about him. "Shall we see him that fought so bent like a dog? Are we poltroons, all?"

He leaped the rail, but before be could reach the lower level aid came to Armand, so hard beset. The skipper dived into the circle on a run, an evil

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE,)

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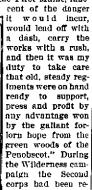
Jane 15-18, 1864

(Copyright, 1904, by G. L. Klimer,) RANT opened the ball at Peters burg with the desperate charge of "Baldy" Smith's corps June 15. This was followed by charges of the Second and Ninth corps June 16 and 17. In ten minutes on June 18 the First Maine heavy artillery won immortal renown in one of the bravest as well as one of the most hopeless charges of the war. The regi-ment went in alone and lost more men than any other regiment in any single engagement during the war. The cir-cumstances were peculiar. The First Maine belonged to Haucock's corps (the Second), that had borne the brunt of the hard fighting of the previous six weeks in Grant's Wilderness campaign, including the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, and had lost in these conflicts over 13,000 killed and wounded out of a total of \$6,000 engaged. At Petersburg, on the 16th and 17th of June, the corps lost beavily and on the 18th was ordered to push forward where the Confederates had, as it transpired, planted their "last ditch" The point where the First Maine

charged was a salient built by General Colquitt's troops, part of Beauregard's defensive force, and known as Col-quitt's salient. It was a bare ridge called Hare's hill and was in front of site of the Hare house, where the Union Fort Stedman afterward stood. A Union officer has said that he did not believe another spot on God's green earth of equal size had drunk up the blood of so many men slain in battle as the field in front of Hare's ridge.

Several attempts had already been made by troops of the Second corps to carry the salient, but notwithstanding the fact that repeated trials and fail-ures had been noted at army headquarters word came to General Ger-shom Mott to try again with his Third division. Mott protested to his supe-rior, General Birney, then commanding in Hancock's stend, that it was sheer murder, a repetition of the slaughter of Cold Harbor. "My orders to you are to assault," said Birney. "I knew," said Mott, explaining his

conduct afterward, "that it was useless to expect suicide en masse from my old troops who had seen the wolf, had felt his teeth and bore the scars All I could hope was that a beavy artillery regiment, the First Maine, inno-



regiments of heavy artillery acting as infantry. These regiments had not seen much service in the field previously and on account of the extra number enwere very large organizations.

The First Maine at the time of the order lay some distance back from the scene of the

charge, and the men COLONEL CHAPLIN. learned that they were to go in where to him at eas reasson." other troops had fuiled. Every man on extra duty was called on to handle a each battalion led by a major, and had what is called a battalion front—that is, there were three lines of the others following successively, each

formed behind it in the same order. The key to the Confederate line lay in front of the First Maine, about 500 yards distant. The intervening space was an open field, slightly rising toward the enemy. The Confederate bat-teries on both sides of Colquitt's salient and the infantry as well could "Boys always obey orders and never rake the ground over which the col-tineh." was the message he sent to the regiment as he lay dying some ter was at the time temporarily commanding another brigade, and on attempting as assault with this command over the very ground where the First Maine was to lead his men "fell like forest leaves under a hallstorm," and he gave it up. When he learned what was on foot with his own brigade he said: "God belp them! They cannot advance on those works. cannot live. The enfliade fire will cut them down."

In the full knowledge of all this, all excepting the fact that they were to go forward alone and that the regi-ments behind and each side were not to move one foot until the forlorn hope had broken through the enemy's line.

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A Maine boys made ready for the terrible work. Major Low says: "When the men saw what was expected of them I shall never forget what took place. Knapsacks were taken off and thrown into a pile and bayonets fixed. Orders were to remove the caps from the muskets and rely entirely upon the bayonet. The men's faces had grown very serious. We knew many, very many, of us were to die. Men turned to their comrades, bidding each other goodby, and, with tears trickling down their cheeks, dictated messages to wives, fathers, mothers, sisters and sweethearts in case they should be among the slain."

On the receipt of the word to go the Maine men sprang forward at double quick, and the moment the first battalion line appeared above the embankment where the column formed the slaughter began. "Men were shot dead within the first five feet," says Captain F. A. Cummings, another survivor. "The crash of 2,000 muskets rent the air as a long line of flame leaped from the works in our front, and the well known yell of the Army of Northern Virginia mingled with the roar of the rebel batteries on our right and left as their canister followed the musket balls of the infantry and tore enormous gaps in our ranks,

"The First battalion melted away before this fire and lay in a heap, officers and men, except now and then a scat-tering one who had miraculously escaped. Before the Second or Third battalion reached its place the regimental formation had been almost ob-literated, and two-thirds of the First Maine lay stricken upon the field. Still, without firing a gun, but in blind one dience to orders, the remnant strucgled on toward that pitiless line of fire that never ceased or slackened. The reader must understand that the regi-

Major Low thinks that some of the men went within fifty yards of the en-emy's works. General Mott says: "They charged nearly up to the glack, or what would represent it in a regular fortification, * * * but could not attain the barrier before them, submitted like heroes to the tempest of canister balls and bullets and were arrested under close fire only to cover the ground with their dead and wounded.

"The wave of heroes was shattered against that rampart of earth and blown to pieces by that whirlwind of death."

There were three flags carried in the charge by three sergeants, and six corporals acted as color bearers. Of the nine, seven were shot down, and one, a corporal, was killed. One of the corporals, W. A. Nuson of Company B, received seven wounds. Nason took the colors from a wounded sergenut and went abead until he fell with a wound

through the body and in both legs.
"Nason's body showed nine openings made by the enemy's missiles," sold Major Fred C. Low of Company B, "and he was the worst cut up man l ever saw. After Sergeant James M. Smith, the color bearer of our battallon, was shot down Nason seized the flag and carried it forward until he fell with bullets through the head, chest and each leg. He was the last of seven to fall out of the nine sergeants and corporals with the colors. He lay where he fell until he was found some time in the night by Colonel Chaplin. who was searching the field for the colors. Nason was unconscious, and his fingers were firmly clasped about the flagstaff. As he was supposed to be dead, no further attention was paid to him then, but the next night, when we tried to recover and bury the bodies, Nason had disappeared. He had recovered consciousness and crawled off the tield during the day, and at night some of the men took him into the cellar of the Hare house, where I found him. He of course did not re turn to duty and never knew the particulars of ids resette until twenty-six years afterward, when I explained it

The loss is in the regiment are varimusket, and the total roster was 82 gaged. Some accounts place the num-men. The regiment was formed in three battalions of four companies Major Low places it at 832 officers and smen in line. The official loss reported was 580 killed and wounded, but fuller details swell it to 652. The killed and two ranks each, one line leading and mortally wounded were 210. The regi-the others following successively, each ment was as good as wiped out. Cololine composed of a battalion. The First nei Chaplin, the leader, went up to was in McAllister's brigade, and several Mott after the charge was all other regiments of the brigade were over and, offering him his sword, said: "Take my sword, general. I have no further use for it." Then, pointing to the ground between the lines, he tinued, "There is my regiment lying on that field." Colonel Chaplin had trained his men to the idea that, being soldiers, they must obey orders "Boys, always obey orders and never flinch." was the message he sent to

weeks after this charge.

The First Maine had not only the highest loss of any regiment in one engagement, but the highest in killed and mortally wounded during its term of service. It was in fourteen bloody engagements and lad 400 men and 23 officers killed or mortally wounded. Its percentage of killed and mortally wounded was exceeded by only one regiment, the Second Wisconsin, which lost 19.7 per cent against 19.2 of the First Maine. The First Maine saw but ten months of fighting. In its first battle. Spottsylvania, May 19, 1804, it lost 476 killed and wounded out of

about 1,600 engaged,
GEORGE L. KILMER.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children, The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Blankfire of Chaff Potter

WAYS TO ADVERTISE.

The Wise Man Ray Easily See Which In the Heat Method.

If you have goods to sell, advertise, number on all the railroad fences. The

Hire a man with a lampblack kettle and a brush to paint your name and cars go whizzing by so fast that no one can read them, to be sure, but perhaps the obliging conductor would stop the train to accommodate an inquisitive passenger.

Have your card in the hotel register by all means. Strangers stopping at hotels for a night generally buy a cigar or two before they leave town, and they need some inspiriting literary food

If an advertising agent wants your business advertised in a fancy frame at the depot, pay him about 200 per cent more than it is worth and let him put it there. When a man has three-quarters of a second in which to catch a train he invariably stops to read depot advertisements, and your card might take his eye.

Of course the street thermometer dodge is excellent. When a man's fingers and cars are freezing or he is puff-ing and "phewing" at the heat is the time above all others when he reads an advertisement.

Have thousands of little dodgers

printed and hire a few boys to dis-tribute them. You've no idea how the junk dealer and paper and rag man will respect you.

A boy with a big placard on a pole

is an interesting object on the street and lends a dignified air to your establishment, Hire about two.

Advertise on a calendar. People

never look at a calendar to see what day of the month it is. They merely glance hurriedly at it so as to be sure that your name is spelled with or without a "p," that's all.

But don't think of advertising in a well established, legitimate newspaper. Not for a moment. Your advertise would be nicely printed and would find its way into all the thrifty households of the region, where are the farmer, the mechanic, the tradesmen in other lines and into the families of the wealthy and refined, all who have articles to buy and money with which to buy them, and it would be read and pondered, and people would come down to your store and patronize you and keep coming in increasing numbers, and you might have to hire an extra clerk or two, move into a larger block and more favorable location and do a big-ger business, but of course it would be more expensive—and bring greater profits.—Detroit Free Press.

For Their Stomache' Sake,

Sunday school treats must come round oftener in England than in the United States, for the dean of Bristol has included in his book, "Odds and Ends," many stories of the hold of such fes tivities on the juvenile heart and stom-

The hand of a small boy wavered for an instant over a plate of cakes before he took one. "Thanks," he said, after his momentary hesitation, "I'm sure I can manage it if I stand up." Another boy, still smaller, who had

stuffed systematically, at last turned to his mother and sighed: "Carry me home, mother; but, oh, don't bend me."

The average boy in Yorkshire knows why he attends these feasts and does not relish being furnished forth scantily. A solicitous curate approached one who was glowering mysteriously. "Have you had a good ten?" the curate asked. "No." said the boy, in an aggrieved tone, laying his hand on his diaphragm.

"It don't hurt me yet." Ducks and Drakes. A schoolboy in Jewell City, Mo., was assigned to prepare an essay on the subject of "Ducks," and this is what he wrote: "The duck is a low, heavy set bird, composed mostly of meat and feathers. He is a mighty poor singer having a hoarse voice caused by getting so many frogs in his neck. He likes the water and carries a toy bal-loon in his stomach to keep him from sinking. The duck has only two legs, and they are set so far back on his running gears by nature that she came purty near missing his body. Some ducks when they get big have curls on their tails and are called drakes. Drakes don't have to set or hatch, but just loaf, go swimming and cat. If I was to be a duck, I'd rather be a drake

It Was Just Possible.

"I don't understand," said Mrs. Youngmother, "why it is that buby won't go to sleep. Here I have been sitting and singing to him for the last hour, and yet be keeps crying and seems just as wide awake as ever."

"Well," said her husband thoughtfully. "I don't know, of course, and perbaps I am wrong, but it may be that baby has a musical ear."

Where Man and Dog Differ. "Pedigree in a dog makes him valuable, doesn't it?"

'Certainly ' "Funny, |su't it?"
"What's funny?"

"Why, it's my experience that pedigree makes a man pretty darn near worthless."—Chicago Post.

Few Prayers.

Yern-Now, if all men would vote as hey pray this would truly be a happy world. Dern-But if that should ever sappen you wouldn't get the average nan to the polls once in ten fears.atholic Standard.

Their Good Offices.

"I see they're advertising twenty-five ent lunches. What do they give you?" "An appetite for your dinner."—Philidelphia Ledger.

Chance is a word void of sense. Nothing can exist without a cause.-Vol-

Couls not Guarantee Them, "I ave you any eggs?" inquired the

'Yes, sir," said the waiter, "I can bring you some eggs, but I want you to remember that this is a ten cent lunch counter."-Chicago Tribune.

Creditors have better memories then debtors.—Franklin.

HEARTS CORAGEOUS.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE. light in his eyes and a marline spike in his band. He knocked the foremost

"Curse ye!" he bellowed. "Set on a passenger, ye doglish! By the devil, I'll mizzen ye naked! Get to work and take this away!" he commanded, jerking a thumb at the mate who sat up, nursing his knee.

The woman, still holding the bundle, had pressed to the secretary's side and was pouring out a torrent of grateful incoherencies. Master Elves began cursing her with vigor, but Armand touched his arm.
"The babe is dead," he said. "Your

mate would have cast it overboard. I ask for the mother a twelve hours' time. If we do not sight land by then I will ask no more."

But land was not to be seen that day Next morning came—the secretary's fight had been in valu. Then there was another gathering to the forward rail of the upper deck. This was to watch the young French

man sitting among the redemptioners, sewing a round shot carefully into the foot of a white slik bundle the size of a babe, The mother, now with empty arms, trailed her long hair and sat, red eyed, sodden with weeping, beside him, This done, he stitched over the silk neckerchief a clean canvas and last of all sewed to its top a tiny gold cross which he took from his pocket. The bundle, held now by willing hands, was laid on a little board whose end pro-jected over the rail, and then Armand, With bared head, took his stand beside it, and they heard his voice repeating part of the Huguenot service for the

Few understood the words, for they were French, but all grasped their meaning. The fresh cheeks of the girls were wet with tears. The toilers' seamed faces were pitiful. Even the crime smirched ones were softer. And the mother was satisfied. Had not her child been blessed? To her none but a priest could perform such a rite and Armand, though wearing no cassock, was yet in some mysterious way a

So are we all His ministers! [TO HE CONTINUED,]

priest.

PRE-EMPTED BY BIRDS.

The Noddles That Own Bird Key, In the Gulf of Mexico.

Out in the gulf of Mexico sixty-five miles from Key West toward the setting sun rise half a dozen barren sand bars from the exquisite turquoise blue waters. One of these, Garden key, is a government fort and coaling station; another is the Loggerhead key, our last outpost toward Cuba and Central America. Other Islets are untenanted save when the great sea turtles crawl One alone, Bird key, is pre-empted by the birds. It would be hard to find more desolate or isolated region. Though the climate is warm through out the year, it is not until May that the feathered hosts arrive from the far south at this sandy rendezvous. In the van come the noddles, a few about the 1st of May and the rest within a few days. A week later the sooty terns pour in, and it is said that within a week of their arrival both kinds begin to lay. At the time of our coming nearly all the birds had eggs and were devoting themselves to their family cares.

To reach the buildings from the little landing place we had to pass through a tract of bushes, and here it was that I saw the first nests of the noddies. Upon the tops or in the forks of the bushes each pair had built a rather rude yet fairly substantial platform of sticks, only slightly hollowed, and upon each one sat a dark gray bird. There was something about these graceful little creatures that instantly took me by storm, a case of love at first sight. The noddy is very much like a dove-ex-cept for its webbed feet-in she, in form, in the softness of its plumage, the expression of its large dark eyes and its gentle, confiding ways. There is no wild affright as the stranger ap proaches. Just a shadow of fear is evident, but the birds sit quietly on their nests, hoping and trusting, and do not ily unless approached almost within arm's reach. Then they flit gently away, alighting upon a neighboring bush until the intruder has withdrawn, when they return directly to their charge. It seemed remarkable to find birds so perfectly tame.-Outing.

PITH AND POINT.

When a friend tells you of his wrongs he wants sympathy and not an argu-

Before a man's first baby is a week old he knows more than he had ever dreamed about. Speaking of "secret sorrows," It is a

good plan to keep them so, as telling

only multiplies them. When a man wants to give you advice you can't lose anything by listening, but you will make an enemy by

refusing, A man occasionally breaks even. When it comes to wall paper the wife does the picking and the husband does the kicking.

Every one should have saved up chough money to take things a little easier by the time the age comes for taking a nap in a chair.—Atchison Globe.

Japanese and Korean showmen in

addition to their skill as jugglers and acrobate display a truly marvelous skill in teaching animals tricks. They not only exhibit educated bears, spaniels, monkeys and goats, but also trained birds and, what is the more astonishing of all, trick fish.

One of the most curious examples of

nationt training is an exhibit by an old Korean boatman of a dozen drilled tortoises. Directed by his songs and a small metal drum, they march in line, execute various evolutions and conclude by climbing upon a low table, the larger ones forming of their own accord a bridge for the smaller, to which the feat would otherwise be impossible. When they have all mounted, they dispose themselves in three or feur piles like so many pintes.

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pa" and "Farther Adventures, of
Foxy Grandpa."

Mr. Schultze said to me one day at lunch"What do you think of a series of comiedraw;
Ings desting, with a grandfather and his two
"the tion, and a grandfather and his two
"the tries, and the other cases the young
folk have been sourter than the old people
upon whom they played their Jokes. Let's
The next morting he came to my office
with sketches for half a dozen series, and
with the name "Foxy Grandpa" in his head.
The success of the series in the New York
Herald was instantaneous, for who has not
leard of "Foxy Grundpa" and "Bunny"
The Jolly old gentleman, dear to grown
people as well as children, might atmost be
culled the Mr. Pickwick of comic pictures,
EDWARID MARSHALL,
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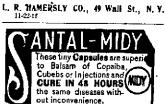
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Nawwork, R. L.

JOHN P. HANBORN, Editor and Manager. Office Telephone House Telephone

Saturday, June 4, 1904.

Judge Parker hasjust taken his first important step in the direction of the presidency. He has promised Tammany a fair division of the federal patronage, says un exchange.

According to the estimate of the cenaus bureau this country, exclusive of Alasks, and the Islands captured from Spain, has a population rising eighty millions. It is claimed that the hundred million mark will be reached by

Bryan says of the coming Democratic convention: "I am satisfied that this year, as in 1900, the action of the convention will be such as to leave the question of bolting to be considered by those who bolted in 1896."

In other words he expects the same gang to control the party in 1904 as controlled it in 1896 and 1900. In that case Hearst, who is Bryan's candidate, will be the Democratic nominee. There is a bare possibility that Bryan may be mistaken and that the conservative element may be found in control when the convention meets at St. Louis.

The conclusion of the Panama Canal payment brings to an end an interest-ing chapter in the financial history of this country. This was the largest payment ever made by the United States to the people of a foreign power, the \$50,000,000 paid to the Caual Company and Panama being more than three times as much as the amount gives one hundred years ago to France for the Louisiana Purchase, the centennial of which is now being celebrated by the Fair at St. Louis. This large payment for the Panama Canal has been made successfully with bomparatively little disturbance to financial interests, and although it has largely increased the volume of gold exports, this took place at the time when the money market was able to stand the loss of reserve. The fact that \$60,000,000 and has been experted in two months with out making any appreciable impression upon the rates of only money must be considered as one of the most remarkable incidents in the records of the money market.

As far as the apparent preferences of the delegates elected are concerned the choics of candidates in the Democratic National Convention is still anybody's fight. Judge carker has now 194 votes pledged to him from the following States: New York, Indiana, Counceticut, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia Hearst has carried California, lowa, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, South Dakota, Washington and Rhode Island, making 90 votes. He has some scattering support in other States. Massachusetts delegates are for Olney, Wisconsin for Wall, Maryland, West Virginia and District of Columbia for Gorman, Nebraska and Oklohama for Bryan, while Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, South Carolina, Florida, Montana and Kansas, in all 220, send uninstructed delegations. The convention will have 994 votes and un-der the two-thirds rule it will take 663 to nominate. All of Hearst's delegates are from States that will not cast a single Democratic electoral vote for President.

The Platform.

The question of the hour is: Who will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency and what will be the platform drawn for him to stand on. The Republican candidate and the Republican platform are both attled past all shadow of doubt. But the capacity of the Democra, for harm and its propensity in that direction are so great that the American people are apt to look on with a feeling aking to horror when its representatives come together. The atform of the Democrats is of perhaps ore interest than the candidate. If a "conservative," like Parker, is nominsted, a platform to fit him will be devised. On the other hand, if a radical, like Hearst, is nominated, there will be a platform as yellow as one of the yellow editorials in one of his yellow newspapers. But if, as is by no means improbable, a dark horse is nominated-some one unknown to the great mass of people, and not constituting a platform in himself-it will be rather the platform than the candidate to which public attention will be di-

rected. The Democratic party at present is divided into two great factions, one largely directed by, or closely associated with, powerful financial interests which desire the nomination of a "safe" candidate on a "conservative" platform, and the other representing the populistic element in control in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900, and which from advocacy of free silver eight years age, has developed into an even more virulent type of radicalism; and now amounts practically to a movement for arraying the poor against the rich. In the last analysis it is a revolutionary assault on the right of property. A platform representing the "safe" faction is likely to be a coloriess document containing, indeed, much fleree denunciation of the Republican party, but very, mild on tariff revision, very conservative in regard to the trusts, and ignoring the silver question altogether. A platform representing the radical faction will make a direct appeal to every element of discontent in maines.

the country. Capital and the truets will be denounced, and an attempt will be made to capture the union labor vote.

Matural History Studies.

The gentlemen who have so successfully upheld the Natural History Society since its birth in 1888 until the present year, when it has come of age, may be assured of our hearty symps. thy with them in the diguified appeal for merenced support, which we publish in this issue of the MERCURY. It is a matter of keen regret to find that the well-to-do merchants and professional men of Newport give such niggardly support to our local Museum of Natural History and its associated Scientific Sockty, that the council of management are seriously considering the propriety of calling a halt. There are many of our wealthier citizens who own real estate down Bellevue avenue, and out in the country, who could, without any pecuniary inconvenience, write a cheque for \$500, and at once discharge the present obligations of this excellent organization. Then, our citizens who reside all the year round in our city, could readily, if only 30 of them sent in their names as annual members, provide what is really the most pressing want, namely a yearly income large enough to depay current expenses. Life membership costs \$50, annual membership \$8, and for ministers and teachers only \$1. A yearly increase of \$150 is asked for to make up the income to what will insure the continuance of our local Natural History Society. There may be many outlying Newporters in other States of the Union, who would be glad to contribute. As the MERCURY has subscribers in every one of the States, it hopes several contributious at this juncture will flow in through the medlum of this newspaper to the Treasurer of the Museum.

Good Roads Movement.

The National Good Roads Association has been in accion the past week in St. Louis and many interesting addragges have been made and much information promulgated which will be of great benefit in improving the roads of the country: 1 14 The state aid plan for public roads ap-

peak to the intelligence of the people, however probably stronger than the na-tional aid blan. The central features of this plan are the creation of a State Highway Commission, and the co-operation of the State with the towns in the work of road improvement, each bearing a fixed part of the expense, though no two States have adopted exactly the same plan. All the northeastern States from Maine to Pennsylvania and Maryland have adopted State aid, and the results secured are so satisfactory that the popularity of the plan increases every year.

In this state the General Assembly has made two appropriations of \$100,-000 each and this will doubtless be continued till the main system of roads or trunk lines are completed.

In New Jersey the State pays onethird of the cost of road improvement and the legislature now appropriates \$250,000 annually. In Connecticut the State pays two-thirds of the expense and the annual appropriations are \$225,000. Massachusetts spends nearly half a million a year, the State paying three-fourths of the cost. In New York the state pays one-half the cost, and the last legislature made an appropriation of \$600,000 for this purpose. Pennsylvania's has legislature appropriated six and one-half millions es a State fund to be expended during six years, the State paying two-thirds

of the cost of the roads built. The good roads improvement has been steadily gaining in force for a dozen years, and during the past two years it has gained at a greatly accelerated rate. It is now becoming a sort of popular crusade. The aim of its friends and promoters is to make an end of the unscientific piece-meal methods of road work now in vogue in nearly all parts of the country, to substitute therefor scentific methods, intelligent supervision, and co-operation of Nation, State and local community in a united and co-ordinate effort for the improvement of the roads throughout the whole country. This is a high aim and the undertaking is a stupendous one. But who will say that it is too great for the American people to accomplish?

It would be hard to make a more coseate report of the crop conditions throughout New England than that just promulgated, says the Boston Herald. About every form of vegetation, including the grass, the planting in the fields and gardens, the fruit trees, the berry bushes and everything that grows, is reported flourishing famously, and giving every promise of an abundant yield. Business may be getting dull, but nature seems to be making up for any lack of hum in industry.

Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley will be one of the party of Masons who will leave Washington this month for a journey through the southwest to attend re-unions of Masonic lodges. The object of the trip is educational. Representative James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, grand commander of the southern jurisdiction of the Ancient and Accepted Order of Scottleh Rite, and who is ranking Masonic officer in the world, will be one of the party.

Mr. A. B. Kennan has returned from his vacation . He visited flan Francisco and the Newport-Nevada Company's

Statistics of Street Railway.

Street milways and traction lines -classified as city, suburban and in-terurban - in the United States at last accounts represented a total 24,561 miles of track, an increase in nine years of 11,884 miles,or 86 per cent. This is a wonderful growth, says the Railway Age, although it is to be remembered that the mileage of track, much of it being double track on city streets, is far greater than the length of line- the basis on which steam railway mileage is figured. But still more significant are the figures showing the change in the character of street rallway propulsion during the period from 1894 to 1903. Thus, duminiy roads have dropped from 409 to 142 miles, a decrease of 267 miles; horse railways from 1,950 to 281, a decrease of 1,868 miles, and cable miles from 578 to 207—decrease, 310 miles; while electric railway mileage has jumped from 10,238 to 23,869, an increase of 13,631 miles, or 133 per cent. It is gratifying to find that horse and mule power has decreased from 45,-373 to 7,928, showing that 37,430 of those noble and ignoble animals have been put out of commission since 1894. Dummies and locomotives have been displaced to the number of 2,132, only 475 remaining in the street railway service. Motor cars have increased from 12,568 to 52,119, while other passenger cars have decreased from 40,857 to 18,801 but motor and other cars together now show a total of 65,420, an increase of 22,000 in number in mine years, while the increase in capacity has been still more significant.

Mother Eddy and the Masons.

A writer in the New York Times says: I notice that Mother Eddy, in her order forbidding Christian Scientists to Join single sex societies, makes an exception of the Masons. It was not necessary to reach this arranging. For the ception of the Masons. It was not necessary to make this exception. For the Eddyites cannot join the Masons, nor remain members of the Knights Templars in good standing. Freemasory is founded upon the Scriptural truth of a living, personal God, and the Knights Templars base their axistence and work

is founded upon the Scriptural truth of a living, personal God, and the Kuights Templars base their existence and work upon the Apostles' and Nicene creeta. The Eddyltes deny the personality of God, and would put in His place a universal, impersonal mind. They also reject absolutely the doctrines of that two creeds of Christendom, which Kuights Templars consider as the charters of their historic order.

It might be thought at first sight that the difference between Christians and the Eddyltes was centred in some minor detail and expression of doctrine, such as make the difference between a Baptits and a Methodist, for example. But this is an erroneous assumption. The difference between Christians and Eddyltes is the difference between their and atheism, between faith in a living, personal God and the denial of God's personality, between the acceptance of the creeds of Christendom and a sacriliseous infidelity that would reject them. Christian Scientists are atheists.

The denial of God's personality is

eists.
The denial of God's personality is The denial of God's personality is enough to debat Eddyltes from becoming members of Freemasonry, for an atheist and one who rejects the Scriptural conception of God cannot join this ancient order; and their rejection of the creeds of Christendom would keep them out of the Knights Templars and annul the membership of any who night have entered before they were touched with the imbecility of Christian Scientes. To all Masons Christian Scientists are atheists and unbelievers, and to all Knights Templars and Christians they are blaspheming infidels.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted 1906 by W. T. Foster.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent June 9 to 13, warm wave, Sto 12, cool wave 11 to 15. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about June 15, cross west of Rockies by close of 16, great central valleys 17 to 19, castern states 20. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about 15, great central valleys 17, eastern states 19. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about June 18, great central valleys 20, eastern states 22.

This disturbance will follow very low temperatures, will cause very severe

temperatures, will cause very severe storms and high temperatures followed I have calculated that they will reason their greatest forge in the lower Mississippi and Ohio valleys not far from June 17 to 19. It is difficult to locate severe atorms and it will aid the intelligent reader to watch the newspaper reports of the eastward progress of this disturbance. The severe storms usually occur, within 200 miles south-east of the center of the low barometer. I expect this disturbance to come through Texas center of the low barometer. I expect this disturbance to come through Texas and progress northeastward by way of Louisville, Pittsburg, Pa., and Troy, New York, causing high temperatures in the southern states.

About the time this storm center is

About the time this sort certain in Texas, near June 17 to 19, a cool wave is expected to appear in western Cauada, entering the United States through the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys about 20, progressing eastward and causing temperatures in continent states to average low for tenorthern states to average low for remainder of June.

The Famous North Shore.

The beach season opens next week, and persons planning their vacation should bear in mind the North Shore. The booklet "All Along Shore" published by the Boston & Maine Passemger Department, Boston, describes and pictures the natural beauties of this fanous section, from Nahant to Portland and east. It will be sent to any address upon receipt of two-cents in stamps. The beautiful portfolio, containing only half tone reproductions of the beat views of Marblehead, Clifton, Phillips Heach, Beach Bluff, Gloncester, Rockport, Mauchester, Magnolia; Beverly, Salem, Salisbury, Rye, Hampton Beach, Kittery, York Beach, Portsmouth and Portland, will be mailed upon receipt of six-cents in stamps.

Police Commissioner and Mrs. Har-

Police Commissioner and Mrs. Harwood E. Read have returned from Washington, where they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harwood E. Read.

· Colonel and Mrs. John Rogers have returned from a visit to Salem, Mass., where they were guests;of Mr. and Mrs. John O. Rogem.

Machineton Matters.

Exaggerated Accounts of Business Depression-Important Matters for the Panama Canal Commission to Consider-Postof-Sco Matters-Motos.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) Washington, D. C., May 28, 1904. The reports of a general sagging in business, which reach this city, walls undoubtedly exaggerated, cause some measuress in political circles. There is what Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Lator, while a "grantlen" onto matural after of the American requestion of the American requirements of the high tide of prosperity. He keeps in touch with labor, and feels sure that the general prosperity will continue, and that anything like a panic is many years off. That his views have weight years off. That his views have v is evident from the fact that the is evident from the fact that the President invited him to the White House yesterday for a prolonged conference. During the past year this country has austained great and extraordinary itnancial losses by flood, fire, an unusually severe winter, the cotton boll weevil ally severe winter, the cotton boll weevil and other pests, the falling off of imports, the drain upon gold and the numerous labor troubles. These things combined, which are neither political nor partisan, have produced a condition of serious thoughtfulness on the part of political managers. But, as Senator Foraker of Ohio, who is in this city, says, there are no fundamental differences among Republicans, and President Rocseveit is popular. His views on public questions are well known. on public questions are well known.

The season is propitious for guod crops, and there should be no falling off luproduction. The greatest liability is the possibilities of the industrial and

Two questions of considerable importance confront the Panama Canal Commission—how to raise the funds; and whom to employ to do the actual work of construction. As to the financial of construction. As to the intactal problem, Secretary Shaw proposes to issue \$180,000,000 of canal bonds, to be taken up by the people. The bonds will contain a portrait of the late Senator Hanna, and when they are put upon the market, the admirers of the Senator, and those who have been so anxious for the property and upon the senator, and those who have been so anxious for the ground the senator and property their participation. and those who have been so anxious or the causi, can manifest their patriotism by rolling up a huge subscription. The labor question need not be settled for some time yet as a couple of years will be needed to prepare the plans and specifications. At present it looks so if tens of thousands of Chinese colles will have to be brought to the 1sthere. will have to be brought to the lath-mus. A white man cannot bear up under the climate while digging in the under the climate while digging in the trenches. Much of the work might be done by electric light, after sunset. It has been asked if the 8-hour law of 1892 will apply to this government contract? Admiral Walker says to adopt this law would prolong the construction of the canal for a couple of years.

Postofiles matters continue to occurs

Postoffice matters continue to occupy guilty", in the Tyner-Barrett conspiracy case, came so quickly and decisively in favor of the defendants, as "foi cause much surprise, when it is remembered how the aged General and his brilliant nephew have been scored right and left, in Congress and by the press. At the same time it is gratifying to the Administration to have it indicially decided that there was no con-Postoffice matters continue to occupy such attention. The verdiet "Not ing to the Administration to have it judicially decided that there was no conspisacy in Gen. Typer's bureau in the Postoffice, and that neither he nor his assistants, allowed get-rich-quick concerns and other fraudulent enterprisea, to make an unlawful use of the mails. So both sides are vindicated. It is now announced that the Postmaster General intends to take steps to eliminate from newspapers objectionable patent medicine and other advertisements. Each case is to be treated on its own merits. If there are any harmless nostrums, possibly they will be permitted the use of the mails. But it has been discovered that many tonics, bitters, cold cures, compounds for wobitters, cold cures, compounds for wo-men, and such like/medicines, contain a large per cent of "alcholic food", any-where from 19 to 41 per centum. People who drink these medicines are really indulging in intoxicating stimu-

President Roosevelt has recently given another example of his courage and vigor in ordering the laws to be enforced. The soft coal smoke nuisance has for a long time been unlawful in this city. While private individuals were enforced to obey, high government officials continued to defy the law. Among these were those in charge of the Trensuary, the Post Office, the Land Office and the Weather Bureau. Huga volumes of Weather Bureau. Huge volumes of black smoke poured out of the chim-neys of these buildings, much to the disgust of all near-by residents and the disfigurement of the city. The roof of the Post Office is an inch thick with black unconsumed carbon. Finally the President's patience was exhausted, and be ordered the government officials to obey the law. "If the old chimneys obey the law. "If the old chimneys are not suitable for smoke consuming," hesaid, "tear them down and build new ones that are."

ing and peremptory order which the President issued not long ago about en-forcing the law in Nebraska against the shear and castle President issued not long ago about enforcing the law in Nebraska against the sheep and cattle growers who fenced in public lands for the exclusive use of their flocks, contrary to law. The President commissioned Col. John S. Mosby, a special agent of the Land Office, to go to Nebraska and cut down the fences. Once on the field, ax in hand, he went to work with such vigor that consternation spread among the cattle men, and a small physical, if not a political revolution, came near being the result. But the work was well done, as far as it went. When the secretary of the interior called Col. Mosby to Washington, he was received at the White House with distinguished consideration. A few days since, for his gallantry in the field, he was made assistant attorney general in the Department of Justice, at an annual salary of \$2,400. The President loves a strenuous salary stenators and government of il-

82,400. The President loves a strenuous man.

Many Senators and government officlais remain in town. Senator Cultom
is one. He says the fight in Illinois is
a good natured one and will leave in
scars. Senator Spooner is back from
his contest with the governor of Wisconsin. He says conditions in that
State are not as desperate as the pressrepresents. Senator Gorman has returned from Maryland elated with his
political success in that State. He says
he has not spoken in favor of or against
Parker. He is in a receptive mood.
Senator Fairbanks is in town from Indiana and strange as it may seem, it is
said he can still have the vice presidency if he wants it. He has had a
long conference with the President.

Raron Kentary Kaneko. former

Baron Kentaro Kaneko, former Japanese cabinet minuter, says of the Japaness loan: "The \$25,000,000 will not leave the country. It will be deposited in the New York banks, and as the balance of trade in the progress of the war will certainly be in favor of the United States, it will only be drawn upon to settle balances between Yokohoma and San Francisco."

A Hundred Tens of Windows.

it would require a pen made from a fabled roo's gigantie pinion to appropriately transcribe the feats performed by the united herde of the density, do-all Adam Forepaugh and the Hells Hrothers moneter initiary, manusvering siephania, whose united ages, it has been exiculated, would agan the contaries since the time that Hannibal marched with this warlies ones across the Alps. In their waitzes and quadrities the Forepaugh tasker Titans have danced the meetics into world-wide fame and popularity proportionate to their size. The stupendous soldiers marching under the Relis Brothers banner and and discipline would meet the scalars than standard of Kaiser Willelm, and the scalars declared that he can and wins with musiculated the standard of the scalars of them are astonishing acrobate bestlers, in training quarters, in garried, on mater the made of them are astonishing acrobate services, in training quarters, in paractions in the united membershes announced to which have recently been added an extraordinary feature calculated to knock the features of the point of the united membershes announced to which have recently been added an extraordinary feature calculated to knock the features and a greater number of them point bears; the only, as yet, North Fole discoverers, and a greater number of them than even any artie explorer ever saw to gether at any one time.

Ex-Mayor Greene of Woonsocket

Ex-Mayor Greene of Woousocket will be the Democratic National committee man from this State for another four years. He is a Hearst man.

Over nine thousand miles of new railroads are projected in the south.

WEEKLY ALMANAC. STANBARD TIME.

Sun | Sun | Moon | High water | 1868 | weta | 11868 | Morn | Eve 4 20 | 7 23 | 11 34 | 12 18 1 40 4 20 | 7 27 | moin | 12 18 1 40 4 20 | 7 27 | moin | 12 18 1 40 4 20 | 7 25 | 0 54 | 2 17 | 2 42 4 29 | 7 25 | 0 54 | 2 17 | 2 42 4 28 | 7 29 | 1 23 | 3 00 | 8 28 4 28 | 7 29 | 1 23 | 3 49 | 4 14 4 28 | 7 30 | 2 28 | 4 40 | 5 00

Last Quarter 8th day, 6h. 58m., morning, New Moon, 18th day, 4h. 19m. evening-First Quarter, 30th day, 16h. 19m., morning-Full Moon, 27th day, 8d. 23m., evening.

FARMS FOR SALE IN Middletown and Portsmouth.

Some cheap tenements for rent. Cottages and tenements for sale in all sec-

Cottages and tenements or saw in an emoles of the city.
Particular attention paid to details in real state matters.
Fourteen years' experience.

SIMEON HAZARD,

40 BROADWAY.

A Farm of 24 Acres For Sale at \$2400.

I have for sale a good farm of 24 acres o land, with good 8-room ceitsaye, &c., for \$2400. This farm is situated on Consalteut Island, a short distance from Jamestown. This place would make an excellent chicken and poultry farm. Call upon, or write to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

OFFICES—EN Bellevie Avenue, Newport, and as Newroaganest Avenue, Juneatown, 1977

in this city, 2d inst., at the residence of her parents, 21 Potter street, Margaret Dorothes, daughter of Hugh and Alice Ebbitt. In this city, lat inst., Ernst Peterson, seed 2 years. In this city, 1st inst., Stephen C., son of Stephen C. and Cutherine Titus, aged 17

Stephen C. and Catherine days.
In this city, list uit., Mary T., widow of Seth W. Chase and mother of Mr. John B. Mason and Mrs. Charles Paddack, in the 9th year

| her age. In this city, such uit , James Danahy, aged In this city, 28th ult., James Danany, aged 79 years.
In this city, 28th ult., suddenly, of acute neuralgia of the heart, Sarah J. B., wife of George H. Vauphan and daughter of the late William Fludder.
In this city, 27th ult., Chester S., son of Charles C. and 14a B. Northup.
In this city, 27th ult., Thomas T., son of John and Anthella Howard, in his 23d year.
In Bristol, 30th ult., Hots W., wife of Adolphus H. Shumons of North Swanses.
In Brockton, 39th ult., James G. Church, formerly of Full River, in this 73d year.
In Providence, 28th ult., John Smith in his lat year.

That year. In Colciand, 26th ult., Martin W. Young in his 78th year.

C. H. Wrightington, REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE.

Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Massachusetts. Rents collected—care of estates of oul of town owners a specialty.

BUSINESS SOLICITED.

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we make our great boast. Our pills cure it white others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and Carter's Little Liver pills are very small and very say to take. One or two pills makes does. They are strictly regetable and do not gripe or purgo, but by their gentle action please all who see them. In wishest 25 cents; five for \$1. Said by faraging everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Pill. Small Door. Small Price. axative Bromo Oninine Cures a Cold in One Day, Crip in 2 Days 6. M. Gran mass S. NICKELSEN,

GARDENER.

GENTLEMEN'S PLACES taken care of, Grading of new grounds. Hedges and alternate towest prices.

18 Co. 184

18 Co.

Good Plobing and Large Cotch

The warm spell of weather has brought forth the angiere; and the trout and salmon are now rising to the fly in Moosebead, the Ranguleys and the smaller ponds and lakes in Mains and New Hampehire. It is better fishing than at this time last year, because of the late opening season. If you contemplate a trip, send two cents in stamps to the Boston & Mains Passenger Department, Boston & Mains Passenger Department, Boston, for their book "Fishing & Hunting." It tells you where to go and what to find. A booklet giving the fish and game laws of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont and Cana da will be sent free, accompanying. free accompanying.

HISTORICAL and ATTRACTIVE.

Personally Conducted.

Personally Conducted.

The Royal Blue Line tour leaving Boston May 20th, includes Gettysburg, Harper's Ferry, washington and Philadelphia, with side trip to Read ing, Pa., and a trip over Mt. Penn; a day and three quarters is spent at Gettysburg; carriages provided for moroing and afternoon trip with the famous Capt, Minnigh as lecturer. Three and one quarter days in Washington and Philadelphia rounds out the weeks journey, with longer stop-over if desired. The rate of \$32.00 covers all expenses

except supper on Fall River Line.
Drop a postal for full particulars and therary to Jos. P. Taggart, N. E. P. A., 380 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

More than \$400,000 of the 18,500,000 people of Mexico do not work.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

Notice to Registry Voters.

NOLICE to REGISTRY VOLCES.

ALL PERSONS who are required to register their names in order to vote in this city during the present year, are reminded that they must register in person as the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, before 9 o'clock p. m., of Monday, June 34, 1994.

The office is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., daily, and for the accommodation of those who cannot attend in the day time, it will be open evenings, as follows on Tuesday, June 10, saturday, June 11h; Saturday, June 11h; Monday, June 11h; Saturday, June 11h; Monday, June 11h; Saturday, June 11h; Monday, June 20 m. wednesday, June 21h; Saturday, June 25th; and from Monday, June 27th to Thurnday, June 30th; on all the beforenmed days the office will be open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

DAVID STEVENS, m. to 9 p. m.

DAVID STEVENS,
City Clerk.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

Board of Health.

NEWFORT, R. I., May 27th, 1804.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 1st, 1804. until further notice, the charge for removing dead solimats will be three dellars (8300) for each horse, ox, or, cow and firty ceals (830) for each conse, ox, or, cow and firty ceals (830) for each conse, ox, or, cow and firty ceals (830) for each power of the charge of the second of the second of the second of the second or the second of the s

STEAMER

NEW SHOREHAM

LEAVES PROVIDENCE FOR

Newport & Block Island ---DAILY---

Leave Providence at 8, Newport 11, Return, leave Block Islandat 8:30, Newport, 5:15, 6-4 G. W. CONLEY, Agent.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through rain service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

LIO. S.OS. 6.100, 11.13 p. m. Return 6.42. No. 10.54 a. m., 12.54, 254, 3.54, 454, 464, 4600, 6.15 p. m. MIDDERTOWY and POHYNOUTH, 6.54, 5.54, 6.54, 6.00, 10.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 6.00, 9.13 p. m. BRADFORD BUILD CORRY'S LANE (fing stop), 5.51, 6.54, 9.00, 11.00 a. in, 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 16.10 p. m. TIVERTON, FALL RIVER AND TAKEN, 5.51, 6.54, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 1.00 p. m. TIVERTON, FALL RIVER AND TAKEN, 5.10, 6.10 a. m., 3.00 p. m. MIDDERDON, 5.13, 11.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m. MIDDERDON, 5.10 a. m., 3.00 p. m. FROVINCETOWN, 5.64 m., 3.00 p. m. FROVINCETOWN, 5.64 m., 3.00 p. m. FROVINCETOWN, 5.64 m., 3.00 p. m. FROVINCETOWN, 5.65 m., 5.00, 8.00 s.00 p. 715 p. m. LOWELS, 18. 11.00 a. m. 8.06 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11.00 a. m., PROVINENCE, (via Fail River and Warren), 5.54, 6.54, 8.18, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.90, 8.00, 5.00, 9.13 p. m. SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 8.00, 5.00, 9.18 p. m. FOR PROVIDENCE, (via Fail River and Warren), 7.06, 11.00 a. m., 5.00, 5.00, 6.15 p. m. FOR MIDDER MIDDER

7.08, 11.00 a. m., 8.00 p. m. aBoat from Fall River. bBradford only. A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l Pass. Agt. O. M. SHEPARD, Gen'l Sup't.

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To William H. Wilkey, of Tiverton, Rhode Island, and to all other persons interested in the premises:

in the premises:

NOTICE IS HEHERY GIVEN, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed given by William K. Wilkie to Edward M. Dennis, dated December 15, 1875, and recorded in Tiverton, it beeds Book 29, pages 179 and 181, and for breach of the conditions of sald mortgage and to forectose the same will be sold by public auction on the premises, on

TUESDAY, June 21, 1994,

at 11:30 o'clock a. m., the premises described in said Mortgage Deed, namely: in said Mortgage Deed, namely:
A certain tract or percel of land, situate is said Tiverton, and being, the same estail conveyed to me by deed from my father, William Wilke, dated November 27, 1874, and recorded in Land Records Book, No. 25, 1876 889, and by deed from John G. Wilkey, dated Book, No. 35, 1876 and recorded in Land Records Book, No. 35, 1876 and recorded in Land Record Book, No. 35, 1876 and recorded in Land Record Book, No. 35, 1876 and recorded in Land Record Orthe estate hereby conveyed.

Said estate will be soid subject to all at published the said of the state will be soid subject to all at EDWARD M. DENNIS. Mortgages

Morigiste-Who hereby gives notice of his intensit to bid for said property at the sale or my s journment of the sale thereof.

CARR'S LIST.

Romance,

By J. Courad & F. Hueffel. The Conquest, By Eva E. Dyl.

A Broken Resery, By Ed. Pepin

Also a large line of recent 10c, and 25c. Paper Novels.

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HEADED BY BRYAN

Nebraska Delegates to St Louis Will Vote as a Unit

KANSAS CITY PLATFORM

Bryan Declares Adherence to It and Roasts Republicans—Michigan Goes Against Hearst--Georgia Democrats For Parker

Omaha, June 2.-The Nebraska Democratic state convention selected W. J. Bryan to head the delegation to the national gathering at St. Louis, and adopted a platform which reaffirms the Kansas City platform of 1900 and places before the public Bryan's views of what should be embodied in the platform of the coming national convention. Mr. Bryan was bimself chairman of the committee on resolutions and wrote and read the platform. He had associated with him men who have

been his most loyal supporters.

There was no opposition to the adoption of the platform as read, although one delegate attempted to secure the adoption of an additional plank pledging Nebraska Democracy to support of the nominees of the St. Louis convention regardless of whom they might be. He was ruled out of order, however,

atter reading his resolution.

The proceedings were characterized by harmony.

Several speeches were delivered, among them being addresses denvered, among them being authors by Bryan in support of the platform and by Congressman Cochran of Missouri. The platform says in part:

"We reaffirm our faith in Demo-cratic principles as, those principles were set forth in the last national platform of the party, adopted at Kansas City in 1909.

With an increasing love for the principles of Democracy and an increasing confidence in their final triumph, we look upon the present time as copportune for their earnest and courage-ous promuigation. With a chief executive who has disregarded the constitu-tional limitations, stirred up antagonism between the races, employed all the powers of his office to secure a renomination and purchased political support by turning the treasury depart-ment over to the financiers and putting the law department into the hands of the trusts with such a third executive and with Republican leaders openly and arrogantly in alliance with organized wealth, the country imperatively needs a return of the government to positive and clearly defined Democratic principles. Democracy, as taught by Jefferson and exemplified by Jackson, is the hope of the republic and offers the only relief from the plutocracy which now dominates the Republican party

and, through that party, the country. "The delegates chosen by this convention to the Democratic national convention are hereby instructed to vote as a unit on all questions, provided that the unit rule may be suspended by a majority vote of the delegation."

Hearst Beaten in Michigan

Detroit, June 2.-The anti-Hearst element in the Michigan Democracy, headed by Daniel J. Campan, national committeemen from this state, triumphed over the Hearst supporters at every stage in the Democratic state convention to select delegates to the national convention and an unin-structed delegation was sent to the convention. While there are some Hearst men among the district delegates to St. Louis, the delegation was instructed to vote as a unit. The platform says that the "Democratic national convention will have its opinions on all the great questions now pressing upon the consideration of the American people. That convention can safely be depended upon to freely and fearlessly declare those opinions. In its own language its will properly denounce the criminally aggressive, despotic, un-American, extravagant and dishonest Republican administration,"

Bryan Sentiment In Oklahoma

Anadarko, O. T., June 2.-The Bryan wing of the Oklahoma Democracy dominated the convention held to elect delegates to the St. Louis convention and the delegates were instructed "to act in conjunction with those who supported the party in the two last presidential elections," the vote on these instructions being almost unanimous. .The Hearst men early in the convention gave up hope of obtaining instructions for their candidate and the Parker men, who opposed all instructions, were everwhelmingly defeated. The platform favors the admission of Okiahoma and Indian Territory as one state and readirms the Democratic platforms of 4896 and 1900.

Instructed For Parker

Atlanta, June 2.—By a vote of 166 1-4 to 157 3-4 the Georgia Democratic convention instructed its delegates to the national convention to vote for the pomination of Parker for president The vote was afterward made unani-

Still Voting In Valo

Springfield, Ilis., June 2.-The Reipublican state convention has taken five more ballots without breaking the gubernatorial deadlock and without producing any material change in the of the candidates. standing of the candidates. The last ballot taken, the 66th, resulted as fol-lows: Yates. 474; Lowden, 4114; Deneen, 3844; Hamlin, 119; Warner, 36; Sherman, 51; Pierce, 26.

Many Starving in Montreal Montreal, June 2.—Bread riots are im minent unless the thousands of ians who have docked in from Europe and large cities of the United States can be fed at once. There are at least 600 without money, food or shelter. Others have shelter but no food. The belice are preparing for trouble.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED

Beaver Valley Suows its High Respect For Senator Quay

Beaver, Pa., May 31.-Carrying out Benator Quay's dying request that there would be no outentation in connection with the funeral compelled the refusal of a request by the Masons for a Musonic funeral.



MATTREW STANLET QUAY.

The body remained in the senator's bedroom where he died until this morning, when it was carried to the First Presbyterian church in charge of Post 473, G. A. R., of which Senutor Quay was a member, where it lay in state. The church was cleared shortly after noon and the funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. S. Ramsey of the First Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. Appleton Bash of the Methodist Episcopal church.

During the hours of the funeral not a wheel turned in the mills and factories in the Beaver valley, and not a store or shop was open. Many places of business were draped in black. The street cars of the Beaver Valley Traction company ran slowly and not a gong was sounded. During the funeral the cars were stopped and left standing in the street.

Banker Accidentally Killed East Jaffrey, N. H., May 31.—Charles R. Kittredge, treasurer of the Mono-nock savings bank of this town, while on the way from his home to the bank, stopped near a field where boys were playing ball; and in dropping his satchel, which contained a revolver, for the purpose of catching a fly, the weapon was discharged. The bullet entered his right side, causing death.

A Postal Resignation

Washington, June 3.-Postmaster General Payne has received and accepted the resignation of Richard Van Cott, superintendent of city delivery at New York. The resignation is the direct result of the recent report of Mr. Robb on his investigation of the affairs of the New York postoffice.

No Break in Illinois Deadlock

Springfield, Illa., June 3.-A desperate effort on the part of the leaders to break the deadlock in the Republienn state convention failed and last night the assemblage took a recess unill today without baving nominated a candidate for governor.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Governor Bates assisted at the exercises attendant on the laying of the cornerstone of the new Young Men's Christian Association building at Chelsea, Mass.

Miss Mary Tyler, aged 36, committed satelde at Stamford, Conn., by ignifing her clothing, which she had saturated with oil. Her family can give no reason for the act.

Fire at South Norwalk, Conu., destroyed the big factory of the Walthausen Hat company and in two hours' time more than \$50,000 worth of damnge was done.

McKim, Mead & White, architects, have brought suit against the city of Bridgeport, Conn., for \$20,000 for an alleged breach of contract in connection with the proposed \$500,000 city ball. The millinery store of J. A. Paris at

Lawrence, Mass., was burned, with a loss of \$3000. D. Libby postmaster at Gardiner, Me

George A. Piper of Augusta, Me., aged 53, committed suicide by hanging. No cause for the act is known. Seven dwelling houses and five

barns were destroyed by fire at Three Rivers, Mass. The loss is \$25,000. Fourteen families were made homeless. Henry Hayes and Percy Gowan of Bangor, Me., each 18 years old, were drowned by the capsizing of their canoe.

Mayor McLane & Suicide

Baltimore, May 31.-Mayor Robert M. McLane of this city shot and killed himself yesterday afternoon in his bedroom at his residence, 20 West Preston



street. His bride of less than two weeks was at the time of the tragedy asleep in an adjoining room, and was awakened by the discharge of the revolver, which McLane evidently fired while stabiling before the mirror of the

ADMITS IDENTITY

Brigham, the Murder Suspect, Arrested at Lewiston

SAYS HE IS INNOCENT

Authorities Had Made Long Search For Supposed Slayer of Mrs Smith, but He Had Not Been Very Far From Home

Lewiston, Me., June 3.—Charles E. Brigham was arrested in this city last evening by Detective Reaulieu on the charge of murdering Mrs. Celia P. Smith of Londonderry, N. H., on the evening of Feb. 29. Brigham was found at a store, where he has been employed about 10 days.

He was easily identified by the offi-cers here from the description of him sent out at the time of the murder. When first arrested he gave the name of Charles Edwards and denied that he had ever lived in Londonderry. He claimed that his home was in Vermont.

Brigham was later taken into the marshal's private office, and after being questioned for two or three hours admitted that his name was Brigham and that he was in Londonderry the week of the murder, but asserts his innocence of the crime for which he is now held.

Brigham talked quite freely with the officers and gave them an account of his movements since the murder. He declared emphatically that he was in Boston on the night of Feb. 29 and that he remained over night at Hotel Hampton. He admitted that he had known.

Mrs. Smith for several years and had

been a frequent visitor at the house.

Brigham said that he first heard of the murder when he read an account of it in a Boston newspaper. This was on March 3, while he was coming from East Boston on a ferrybout. He acknowledged to the police that he knew-he was charged with the nurder, but he was charged with the intrace, but said that the reason be did not give himself up and try to prove his inhocehee was because he was afraid of being arrested for forging his father's name to a note and that of Charles Steele to an order.

While in Boston he sold a gold filled watch for \$14, which he said cost him \$28. With the money he went to Portland by boat and remained there until his funds were exhausted. Then he roomed with a senfuring man and was assisted by the Salvation army. He left Portland about two months ago and obtained employment with a milkman at Auburn. He obtained his present position about two weeks ago.

WHAT POLICE CLAIM

A Cap Belonging to Brigham Found at Scene of Murder

South Londonderry, N. H., June 3.— Mrs. Cella J. Smith mot her death some time on the night of Feb. 29 or the morning of March 1. Mrs. Smith, who was in advancing years, lived on a farm with her brother. The murder was discovered by her brother. The woman had been struck down in her room and had apparently turned toward the door, as the body was across the threshold. The floor, walls, ceiling and furniture were all spattered with blood, which seemed to indicate that a struggle occurred before the woman succumbed to her wounds. The head was badly bruised and the wounds indicated that some blunt instrument had been used. A trunk in the room had been rified and about \$50 in money taken. Outside the house was found a small crowbar and a cap, and the latter was subsequently identified as belonging to Charles E. Engham, a farmhand employed by Charles Steele, one of Mrs. Smith's neighbors.

Charles E. Brigham is a son of George Brigham, who, for several years, was street commissioner of Nashua and sergeent-ta-rums in the lnst New, Hampshire legislature. The father, with his wife and three daughters, now reside on a farm in Hudson, N. H. It-was known that Brigham was familiar with the home of Mrs. Smith, as he had been employed upon the place. Search for him disclosed the fact that he had been missing since the day of the mur-der. He was traced from here to East Windham and there it was learned be took a trolley car for Lowell, Mass. few days later he was traced to the home of an aunt in East Boston, but when Boston detectives visited the house Brigham had again disappeared. While in Boston he bought a new suit of clothes and a new hat. Brigham's aunt told the police when they visited her house that she did not know her nephew was wanted for any crime. Brigham visited several theatrical per-

formances while in Boston. It was believed by the police that Brigham had shipped on a cattle steamer sailing from Poston for some European port and all steamers due on the other side of the Atlantic were searched as soon as they arrived in hope of locat ing the fugitive.

Caught by Marked Bills

Lyon, Mass. June 2 Miss. Lottie. B. Walsh, aged 26, was arrested here, charged with the inceeny of goods the value of which will approximate \$4000. Miss Waish was a saleswoman for Mendlow Bros., dealers in jewelry, books, stationery, etc. Her rooms were found filled with property which the police believe to be stol in. The young woman was caught by throns of marked money, it be he would that she has taken about \$2000 in each from the firm. She welved on a leation and was held for the soo mor mars, but as being placed at \$1000.

Disturber Baniched Munila, May 51.—Hierarie, the former Filipino leader, has been captured by constabulary and sent to Guant in exile. He was the instigator of an uprising at Vigan in February last.

ROBBED THE BANK

Paying and Receiving Teller Acknowledges His Guilt

HE MAY BE \$70,000 SHORT

Money Used In Speculation Was Taken From New Haven Institution Since Last December, When Accounts Were Correct

New Haven, June 3.-A loss of from \$30,000 to \$60,000 through the embezziement of its funds by a trusted employe, Donglos M. Smith, is admitted by the officers of the National Tradesmen's bank of this city. The exact amount of money lost will not be known until the examination that is now being made is finished. Smith, who was pay-ing and receiving teller of the bank, has acknowledged that he has embezzled about \$30,000.

It was stated late last night, after a partial investigation into the bank's accounts, that Smith's shortage would reach almost \$70,000.

A statement given out by Cashier Thompson of the bank summarized all that is known of the situation. He said that the national bank examiner's visit each year is supplemented by a private examination by the directors committee. The examination by the national examiner was held last December and that given by the committee of the directors was held shortly afterward. In neither examination was any discrepancy in the accounts of Smith discovered. But he knew that another axuninglian around about the held her examination would shortly be held by the directors' committee and when it was decided to have the examination begin on Tuesday last Smith did not come down to the bank. During the morning be sent a message saying that he had been taking money from the bunk and that he was not able to cover it up. He also said that as he could not hope to make good the loss he would not run away, but would meet whatever punishment the courts might mete out to him. Smith said he had been speculating and that he took the money for that purpose. Smith had been with the bank 25 years, and during the last eight years of that period had been teller.
Smith was arrested by Deputy Mar-

shal Parmelee on a bench warrant. He awaited the officer's coming at his rooms in Duncan ball, where he has lived with his wife and young son. President Fileds of the bank was with Smith when the officer came, and left with a bag full of papers, some of which are believed to be papers showing where Smith has speculated and in what se

Smith was brought before Commissioner Wright and his case was con tinued until June 11, in bonds of \$15,900 Frank L. Bigelow, John Cox and Robert Loote gave security as bondsmen.

BIG MILLS TO CLOSE

Textile Depression Throws Many

Operatives Out of Work Boston, June 3.-Orders have been issued by several cotton mill managers instructing agents to curtail production on account of the depression is the textile industry. Many mills in southern and central New England have been running on short time all the spring and at present about 50,000 op-eratives are affected. The employes of the Pemberton mills of Lawrence have been notified that the plant will have been notified that the plant will be shut down temorrow for two months. Notices were posted at the Methuen mills in Methuen that they would be closed for a similar period at the same About 1000 bands are employed by the two concerns. The Arlington mills cotton depurtment at Lawrence is

on short time. The mills of the Wamsutta corpora tion, the largest in New Bedford, were closed last night for the balance of the week. It is understood that three of the mills operated by the corporation will remain closed for some time, while the others will run only four days each week. The Wamsutta company em-

ploys about 8000 bands. The Edwards Manufacturing company of this city will close its mills at Augusta, Me., in July for two months. There are about 1400 operatives in Augusta. Numerous mills in Rhode Island, Connecticut and southern western Massachusetts are on a short

THE TIME TO SELECT YOUR VACATION HAUNT.

Mountains, Seashore and Lake Resorts.

MAUNT.

Mountains, Seashore and Lake Resurts.

The trees and foliage are decked in their summer garb, and the perfurned blossoms are beginning to fall; the sun's rays are hotter than a few weeks ago; the ripening and fresh color of spring has deepened into the mellow coat of summer. In another week, perspiring business men will be rushing pell mell for the nearest cooling spot. The beaches will be thronged; and the country and mountain resorts will be preparing for the rush. You are not obliged to swelter under the summer's sun, nor to tread the baked bricks of the city either:—at least not on your vacation; and it behooves you to take note of the numerous and varied resorts in Northern New England, and make a selection. Do you like the country and a modern hotel? Do you prefer a quiet, old farmbouse with pictorial surroundings? Do you care to paddle in the own or to sun yourself on the sandy beach? Do you desire to hie to mountain tops, to drink in the pure aimosphere of these heights? Do you wish to recline in a peaceful varbey of absenting securery, where sirvery streams and verdant platos make up a vision of pasters to be a proper of the sunder of the sund

Industrial

Trust Company.

CAPITAL \$1,500,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits over \$1,500,000 PARTICIPATION (or savings) ACCOUNT.

> Moneys deposited on or before August 15th draw interest from August 1st. Dividends August and February. The rate of interest at present paid upon this account is four per cent.

The security given is the entire capital and surplus of the Company in addition to the invested funds of its de-

Office with Newport Trust Co., 303 Thames Street.

J. Truman Bardick, President, T. A. Lawton, Vice President, W. H. Hammett, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE!

Incorporated A. D. 1819.

Under the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly passed at the Jaq-uary Session 1898 amending the charter of this bank NOTICE is hereby given that in July next this bank will pay in dividends upon all deposits of two thousand dollars or less at the rate of 4 per ceut, per annum and upon all in the excess of two thousand dollars at the rate of 3-1-2 per cent, per annum,
All deposits for charitable purposes will be entitled to the higher rate of interest.

Newport, R. I., April 21d, 1904—g-14-10w

G. P. TAYLOR, Tressurer.

Old Colony Street Railway Co

Electric Lighting.

Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies.

Fixtures and Shades.

449 to 455 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

PURE CALIFORNIA HONEY, Hecker's Buckwheat, AUNT JEMIMA'S PANCAKE FLOÚR, Karo Corn Syrup.

If you are satisfied with the Coffee you are using don't try our LAKE'S CORNER BRAND.

> S. S. THOMPSON. 174 to 176 BROADWAY.

THIS WEEK.

Great Mark Down Sale in



Trimmed Hats

Flowers,

Schreier's, 143 Thames Street.

GREAT VARIETY

Children's Hats. At Low Price.

Special Sale This Day...

Special Announcement.

We beg to announce that through an arrangement with the wholesale houses, we are in a position to give our customers better value for their money than ever before. Purchasers will do well to call and see our large stock before purchasing anything in the housefurnishing line.

Yours; respectfully, W. C. COZZENS & CO., 138 Thames Street.

WINDOW SHADES, CARPETS,

WALL PAPERS, MATTINGS. OIL CLOTHS.

Discharged a Cargo of Pittston W. A. Stove and Egg. BRIGHT AND CLEAN.

A Splendid Coal for Winter Use.

This Phriston Courts highly recommended by our customers as giving satisfication everywhere. Try a ton and be convinced.

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,

Telephone No. 222-2]and 222-8.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. BARROW, Chesham, H. Y., Press Correspondent New York State
Grange

CONNECTICUT PATRONS.

Orsen S. Wood Succeeds S. C. Pat-

ternon as State Master. The annual session of the Connecticut state grange was held in Hartford last month. Worthy Master Patterson reported that the past year had been one of advancement in the Order. He commented tayorably on the excellent rituclistic work being done by the granges throughout the state. There was an unusual array of talent at the public meeting held one afternoon during the cession. Among the speakers were the tovernor and licutement governor of Connecticut, the governor of New Hampshire, National Muster Jones and

Several important resolutions of a public nature were adopted. One against the free seed distribution as at present conducted being of so general interest, we reproduce it in full. It is

Resolved. That the Connecticat state grange in annual session convened records its protest in emphatic and unqualified terms against the entire system of free speed distribution by the government as at present conducted, believing that the day has passed when such distribution is of any value to or is cared for by any considerable number of farmers or gardeners of this state. It is a misuse of the public funds and serves no good purpose. If any new and desirable seeds can be obtained by the government not generally known in all sections of the country, such distribution, along the lines of the original purpose, is desirable and should be continued, but free distribution of common seeds or so called novelties in a promiscuous manner is unwarranted, besides loading the mails unnecessarily, to the great detriment of other and more important interests. We therefore respectfully request our representatives in congress to oppose further appropriations for this purpose.

The woman suffrage resolution going the rounds of the state granges because no doubt of its adoption by the national grange was reported upon unfavorably by the committee having it in charge, but when submitted to grange its report was overruled and the resolution adopted. It pledges the grange to support legislation to grant political rights to women. On the favorable report of the com-

wittee on education the grange passed the resolution requesting school officers and teachers to examine the system of instruction in operation in Batavia, N. Y, known as the Kennedy system. On the favorable report of the committee on good of the Order, a resolution was passed urging the legislature to so amend the act in relation to agricultural fairs as to forbid state aid those at which gambling or illegal liquor selling may be allowed.
Orson S. Wood of East Windsor was

elected worthy master, B. A. Peck of Bristol overseer and L. H. Healey of North Woodstock lecturer. The new master is sixty-four years of age and was a member of the house of representatives two terms.

ABANDONED FARMS GOING.

Summer Residents Are Buying Them In New Hampshire.

Governor Bachelder, lecturer of the national grange, has issued an address on New Hampshire's abandoned farms, in which he says:

"An encouraging feature of New Hampshire life at the opening of the new year is the extent to which the state's abandoned farms have been adopted by prosperous and well pleased foster parents. The first statistics collected by the commissioner show 1,343 abandoned farms within the state. The proportion of unoccupied farm land within the state grows less with each year that pusses.

"By far the larger number, however, of the purchasers of New Hampshire's abandoned forms have been summer residents, vacation visitors, permanent ly domiciled for from two to eight months of the year among our hills. canvass of such residents, now being made by the state board of agriculture and not completed at the time of writhas given thus far the names of 2,100 owners of summer homes in our state, most of the said homes having been created from what were once abandoned farms.

estimate adopted sons of the state, by themselves, their families, their guests and their employees, add to the population of New Hampshire every summer at least 20,000 people. Their holdings of real estate represent a permanent in-vestment of \$5,000,000, and their annual expenditures for all purposes within the state are at least half as

The Androscoggin (Me.) Pomona grange has a membership of 2,636, and there are 4.350 Patrons in that county Maine is the third state in the Union as to grange membership.

A Wrong Idea.

A certain officious person once blus-tered into the office of W. J. Henderson, the music critic, and began to tell him what was the matter with Jean de Reszke's interpretation of Wag-

"In the first place," said the caller, in confident tones, "he's got the wrong

Mr. Henderson looked at him a mo-nent. "Well," he remarked, "he got his idea from Wagner. Where did you get yours?"

Whistling Women,

"It's a peculiar fact," remarked the observing youth, "that only one wo-man in a thousand can whistle."

"Nothing peculiar about that," re-joined the man with the absent hair. "As long as a woman can talk she doesn't care to whistle."-Illustrated

Pinancial Ability.

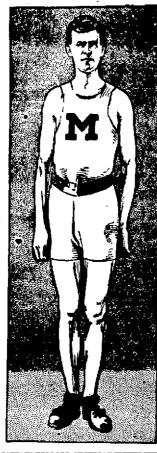
"So young Smith has come into a for-Do you think he has the making of a financier?"

"Undoubtedly. Several of them. And I'd like to be one of the bunch."—New York Worki,

The SPORTING WORLD

Michigan's Great Track Team Pulversity of Michigan has one f the strongest truck teams in the the college world and certainly the out that ever represented the Ann

Arbor institution. in addition to Captain Kellogg, the stes a long distance runner, the univer-ty has Archie Hahn, the sensational 100 yard dash crack; Schule, the mid-



CAPTAIN KELLOGG, MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY. dle distance runner, and Ralph Rose. the record breaking shot put and all around expert.

At the recent annual games of the University of Penusylvania, held in Philadelphia, the Michigan cracks were the sensation of the day. In addition to their individual exploits the Michigan relay team won from Yale, Harvard. Princeton and University of

The New Orleans Jockey Club The New Orleans Jockey club has completed its plans in connection with the erection of the new plant in the vicinity of the city park and has announced that work on the new track has begun.

The plans, as adopted at the last meeting of the board of directors of the club, provide for the erection of a steel granu stand 275 feet long, capa ble of seating 3,000 persons; a club house and a paddock. The paddock will be 150 by 60 feet and will be supplied with fifteen stalls. In the end of this building will be the offices of the club, including the secretary and entry clerk, with the jockeys' room on the

upper floor.

The paddock will be sixty or seven ty-five feet up the stretch from the grand stand, while down near the seven furiong starting post will be the

Shoes of Trotting Stars.

The history of Maud, S. shows that she never wore lighter than a fourteen ounce shoe and that she always carried from two to four ounces weight. The late Robert Bonner exhausted himself endeavoring to balance her without weights without succeeding and on one occasion shod her with a seventeen ounce shoe and a four ounce weight. When Alix trotted in 2:03% her entire four shoes weighed exactly eighteen ounces, the front ones five and a balf ounces each and the bind ones three and a balf ounces. Lou Dillon is the only trotting champion who has gone as light, her shoes weighing but four and a quarter and two and a half ounces respectively.

Arthur B. Fleager. elected president of the Western College Conference Athletic association, is a graduate of Northwestern university in the class of 1892. Mr. Fleager was a member of the varsity baseball team while in college, and since his graduation he has taken an active interest in athletics. He is a brother of "Dixie" Fleager, captain of last year's North western football team. Mr. Fleager is a lawyer by profession.

Cincinnati's Strong Outfield.

Cincinnati, which looks strong on pa-per, has a surplus of good outfielders. Donlin, Seymour and Dolan form the regular trio, with two such clinking good men as Kerwin and Adwell fight ing for the position of utility outfielder Either of these men would fill in very bandily in the outfields of three or four National league teams.

Plets, Expert Coacher. Heinle Pietz of the Cincinnati team has been notified by Manager Kelley to get his longs in the best condition as soon as possible so as to practice conching men from the conching lines. Heinle has been appointed chief coach and will be on the lines most of the

Cellins in Pleased.

Jimmy Collins of the Boston Americans is pleased with the showing Jesse Tapnebili has made and says he got the best of the deal when he traded

Billyuns-Young man, you seem to lack energy. Mopely-You are mistaken, sir. I am a veritable reservoir of energy awaiting a crisis.-New York

Prosperity is a great teacher; adver-sity is a greater. Possession pampers the mind; privation trains and strength-

Times

ens it.

GRASS AND ALFALFA.

Browing Together in Unity and Making Flow Cattle.

At the Pittsboro (Ind.) institute we had Mr. J. N. Shirley of Boone county to talk about alfalfa. He owns a hundred acre farm, fifty of which are in alfalfa and fifty in blue grass, and his business is the growing of cattle. Excepting a little grain to calves in their first year the feed is blue grass and alfalfa in the summer and alfalfa hay in the winter. Mr. Shirley says he does not like to plow, and he sees no use of doing so. He has a herd of Herefords and produces fancy cattle without any particular labor except that of making hay and feeding It. The scheme was so novel to me for an eastern state and the memory of criticism of myself for reporting examples of success difficult of acceptance by the undreumdsed and nonelect was so recent that I made inquiry of Mr. Shirley's neighbors and others who know his farm, and they say that this farm is run just as it is

represented.

According to my notes of Mr. Shir ley's talk the story runs as follows: Eight years ago he sowed one and a half acres in the spring where his wheat had failed. It was rich black soil, and twenty pounds of seed per acre were used. The next year he sowed more land, part of it clay soil, on which the alfalfa did equally well. One year he seeded eighteen acres at the last working of the corn, sowing the seed ahead of the cultivator and covering it two inches deep. It was a showery fall, and a good stand was got on all except two and a balf acres. He has sown any time from April to August with good results. There are now fifty acres on the farm, and some of the blue grass on the other fifty acres will be plowed up and seeded to alfalfa. No effort will be made to kill the blue grass out by cultivation of a crop, but be expects it to come in with the alfalfa, occupying the surface with its roots while the alfalfa uses the soil down below the surface. Some grass and alfalfa are now growing together, dwelling together in unity and making choice

pasture. While Mr. Shirley is keeping his cattle on blue grass and alfalfa and some mixture of alfalfa and timothy and is growing fine Herefords for breeding and for the block without grain after the first year, it does not follow that alfalfa without grain will give satisfactory results to others. It will to some, probably; not to all. His blue grass is heavy, and that is a great feed. Lots of the credit is due to the grass. But we should see that alfalfa is less difficult to grow than some have supposed and that if we can produce the five to seven tons per acre that Mr. Shirley gets-or the half of it-we have a cheap and wonderfully rich feed. Alfalfa is to be grown far more extensively in the states east of the Mississippi than it now is. The experiments in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other states prove its adaptability to a wide area of soils. - Alva Agee in National Stock-

Desirable Fowls on Small Places

The Polish are a class of poultry very much liked by fanciers and breeders who have small places and can give them the proper attention, says American Agriculturist in presenting the accompanying cut. They are probably



WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH COCK. the bandsomest class of poultry, their large topknots and brilliant coloring attractive White Crested Black are solid black in color except the topknot, which is pure The fowls are medium in size and lay beautiful white eggs.

Hastenian the Rhubarb.

Give the rhubarb plants in the gar den a heavy dressing of fine old compost. If you wish a few early stalks place kees or hoxes over some of the plants and heap over them some horse manure.

Agricultural News and Notes.

Speaking of materials used in adulterating ford. Professor Carlyle of Wisconsin-says weed seeds are often ground and introduced into the bran. may possess feeding value, but the bran should not be called pure bran.

According to American Agriculturist, potato holdings are not heavy, fully three-fourths of the crop having found its way to market.

The New York Agricultural Experimenters' league at its first annual meet ing at Cornell university elected Dr. 1 P. Roberts honorary president, H. B. Winters president and J. L. Gilmour, Ithaen, secretary-treasurer. As a cultivated plant the dandelion is

assuming a place of some importance in farm gardens, and in the New Eng land market gardens it is grown exten sively, yielding large returns per acre says American Cultivator.

The gypsy moth pest is exciting renewed anxiety in Massachusetts.

Her Mamma's Etter.

Mrs. Cutter-Charles, what are those large red, white and blue ivory lozenges I saw in your pocket last night? Mr. Cutter-Oh, those-those are trading stamps, dear. Mrs. Cutter-There, that's just what I thought they were, but mamma declared they had some-thing to do with some kind of a game. -Boston Transcript.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

To have a touch of the antique about the parlor is the correct thing nowa-days. Old samplers are brought out and mounted harmoniously on screens. Cretonnes, the patterns of which are good or old fashioned, are more modish than the modern designs, and these, too, are brought into requisition for

be covered with striped cretome drawn perfectly smooth and tacked into position with fancy brass headed nails, which are driven through an ornamental braid. Embroidered panels worked in linen in colors to harmonize with the lower part of the screen are sometimes tacked above. In other cases stamped panels take their place.

One of the modern ideas in screen building is the use of panes of glass in the upper half of the frame. In this way the light is allowed to pass through, while the glass forms an effectual barrier against drafts.

A Dainty Bedsprend.

A bedspread that is rich looking, washes well and is easy to make may be evolved out of a hemstitched linen sheet, two rolls of mercerized linen floss, four yards of torchon lace edging. yards of torchon lace insertion and six torchon medallions or squares or three medallions and three squares. The spread is supposed to cover the entire bed, so only the sides will need the finest of the edging and insertion, the latter being sewed on two or three inches from the edge and then the linen cut away from underneath it,

first be pinned on in an irregular way, so as to show to the best advantage, and then sewed and the material cut away beneath. All the edges should be hemmed on the wrong side and featherstitched, with the floss on the right side.

Color Scheme of Rooms,

Color has its influence in apparently rather, of increasing space. On the contrary, yellow is an advancing color and if used generously will make a make but little difference. If olive green or red brown be used in conjunction with mabogany furniture the general effect would be quite different from what it would be if blue were used. Blue would accentuate the tawny orange in the wood, being its complementary color. There should be as a background, against which the others are employed to give value.

A Handy Box For Buttons.

tons is made by pasting together six pasteboard boxes, such as are used by druggists in preparing prescriptions for

powders. They slide out like little drawers, and a button is sewed to the outside to indicate the contents. white pearl, bone, fancy or shoe button is placed on the drawer designed for holding those particular buttons, while a hook and eye and a safety pin sewed to another will readily explain the contents. A yard and a quarter of satin ribben two inches wide is tied about the whole, with a bow at the top, forming a neat little case, which for many reasons is preferred to the button bags.

Resurrect the Mirror.

stand a low, square seat with a cush

Khaki For Farniture Covers. Khaki has a great deal to recommend it to the economical housewife for covers for furniture, and indeed for upholstery of any sort. qualities of washable linen, combined with the beautiful sheen of silk. As i launders well it is admirably adapted for summer drapery purposes and may be even used for curtains. Its color of light brown or ecru does not easily soil, and for this reason it is useful for table and ottoman covers and cushlor

To Cure Chapped Hands.

For chapped hands one may try applications to them at bedtime of a mixture of glycerin and water in about equal parts. Discontinue if the treatment does not prove beneficial, as its effect is not the same on every one.

Beauties of Translating.

In New Britain a missionary in such and such a thing."

In British Columbia a missionary crown of glory that fadeth not away.

The lower part of the screen should

leaving it transparent.

The medalilons and squares should

increasing or diminishing the size of a room. Blue is called a retiring color therefore is used on low ceilings and elsewhere to give an idea of space, or, room appear smaller. Red and green only one decided color in a room, used

This arrangement for holding but-



UNIQUE BUITON BOX.

If there is in the house-and there usually is, banished perhaps to the servant's room-one of the old fushioned, rather long mahogany framed mir-rors the clever young girl has the better part of a very pretty dressing ta-ble within her reach. Hang it rather low and stand beneath it one of the small square tables with two drawers and narrow drop leaves that are to be finish, in almost any shop. Open the leaves, spread over their length a narrow bureau doily of openwork, and with candlesticks, dainty toilet articles and the like a thoroughly good dressing table is evolved. Before it may

Before giving it up, however, try add-ing more water to the mixture.

translating was seeking some native idiom to convey the idea of a binding oath when a chief suggested that the desired phrase was, "I would rather speak to my wife's mother than do

wanted his catechist to translate "A This was done to the satisfaction of all concerned, but ultimately the mission-ary found to his horror that it had been rendered, "A hat that paver wears

Glacier bay is the most accomble region in which to see large tidewater glaciers of Aluska. There are eight glaciers which discharge bergs into its waters. The largest of these is Muir glacier, which drains an area of about 800 square miles. It is moving with a maximum velocity of about seven feet a day and is continually discharging large icebergs from its end. Its fluctuations have been great within recent times. One or two hundred years ago It extended, in common with the other glaciers of the bay, twenty miles below its present ending, and not long before that the glaciers were so small that

PENNYROYAL PILLS

valleys now barren and bleak were oc-

cupled by large forests.

HOW TO OBTAIN

SUMMER BOARDERS

There is in New York City one daily newspaper which has made tremendous gains in popular favor during the past five years. Its net cash paid circulation is over 100,000 copies daily throughout every section of New York (Ity (including Brooklyn), larger than that of any other recognized resort medium. This newspaper's ceaders are among the wealthy, and well-to-do, intelligent people—those who can afford and do take extended vacations in the country during the summer. It carries more resort subcritising than any other morning newspaper, so the public naturally look to it for information as to where to go. An advertisement in its columns is, therefore, exceedingly! valuable and sure to produce results. This paper is

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print,"

Write the Classified Advertising Department for rate cards, sample copy and suggestions as to the best manner of running an advertisement.

NOTICE. "GARDINER'S NARRAGANSETT."

A Genealogical Record of the Gardiners and other original settlers of Southern Rhode Intand, to which is added a Brief History of the Aborighes, their origin and traditions; the Vineland of the Northmen, some notes of interest to lovers of ancient things, results of orty years of research, original flustrations. For full description send postal or letter today. Agents wanted, Address J. WARRENGAY, Orachs wanted, Address J. WARRENGARDINER, Dunning, Nebraska. 4-2-3in

MANAGER WANTED.

Trustworthy lady or gentleman to manage business in this county and adjoining territory for well and favorably known house of solid financial standing. "\$200 straight cash salary and expenses said each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced. Position permanent. Address Manager, 810 Como Block, Chicago, Illinois.

Do Your CHILDREN

QUESTIONS?

Of course they do. It is their way of learning and it is your dufy to answer. You may need a dictionary to aid you. It won't answer every question, but there are thousands to which it will give you true, clear and definite answers, not about words only, but about things, the sun, machinery, men, places, stories and the like. Then, two, the children can find their own answers. Some of our greatest men have accriced their transfer of the like. power to study of the dictionary.

Of course you want the best die-tionary. The most critical preterthe New and Enlarged Edicion of

Webster's INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY.



If you have any question. about it write us. G. & C. MERRIAM CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Broadway, 9th & 10th Sts.,

New York, July 24, 1899

Gentlemen:

all dramists.

Being associated for so many ears with the above Firm and being closely confined brought on constipation. A package of your Tablets has cured me and I take great pleasure in recommending them to those who are affected in a similar way.

Yours truly, C. W. Eastwood To the U. S. ARMY & NAVY

TABLET Co., 17 East 14th St , N. Y. City. 10 and 25 cents per package, at

MICHAEL F. MURPHY.

Contractor

-AND-

BUILDER

OF MASON WORK, NEWPORT, R.H.

Filling, Draining and all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to. Orders left at

Calendar Avenue.

Fall River Line, FOR NEW YORK, the South and West

STEAMERS PRISCILLA and PURITAN

WEEK DAYS. Steemer PLYMOUTH BUNDAYS.

A fine orchestra on each.

A fine orchestra on each.

LEAVE NEWPORT-Week days 9:16 p.
m. Sundays, 10 p. m. Returning from Nuwyork Steamers leave Pier 19, North River,
foot of Warren Street, week days and Sundays, at 5:30 p. m., due at Newport 2:36 a. m.,
leaving there at 8:36 a. m., for Fall River,
Fake, New York to Newport direct, or via
steamer to Fall River thence rail, E.On.
For tickets and stateroums apply at New
York de Boston Bespetch Express office, 27
Thannes, street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent,
O. H. IAYLOS, General Passe'r Agent, N. Y.
H. O. NICKERSON, Supt. New York.
U. C. GARDNER, Agent, Nawport, R. I.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.

> CHANGE OF TIME On and After May 8,

LEAVE NEW PORT FOR

PROVIDENCE

Week days and Sundays at 8.05 a.m. Leave Providence for Newport, week days at 4 p. m. Sundays at 8 p. m. Excursion Tickets, 60 Cents.

Stop at Prudence and Connnicut week days.
B. SUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
A. K. TILLINGHAST, President.

Newport & Wickford

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT CO. THE WICKPORD ROUTE.

In effect June 1, 1804. Subject to change without notice.

Leave

A. M. A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

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Boston 62 10 01 163

Providence 502 11 05 2 10

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A. M. A. M. P. M. P. M. P. M. P. M.

*Daily except sundays.

B Washington Express due Harlem River Sistion, New York, L.55 a. m.; Philadelphis, 8.10 a. m.; Baltimore, 8.41 a. m.; Washington, 9.45 a. m.

Following the 12.02 a. m. Itsin is the through Federal Express (via Harlem River) leaving Washington at 5.55 p. m.; Bultimore 6.55 p. m.; Philadelphia 8.55 p. m.; due at Wickford Junction 5.21 a. m.; Newport 6.55 a. m.

a. m.
For Tickets and Drawing Room chairs, etc.,
apply at Steamer General, Commercial wharf
A. D. MACLEOD. Agent. Newport.;

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

tailed at all ticket offices of this company a:

O'N and after Jan. 81, 1808, trains will leave
Newport, for Hosyon, South Station, seek days, 6.54, 8.18, 1809, 11.60 a. 2.
1.00, 3.08, 5.00, 8.13 p. m. Peturn 6.42, 8.54,
1.00, 3.08, 5.00, 8.13 p. m. Peturn 6.42, 8.54,
1.00, 3.08, 5.00, 8.13 p. m. Peturn 6.42, 8.54,
1.00, 3.08, 5.00, 8.13 p. m. Bradford and Corby's Lank (flag stop),
6.54, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.18 p. m.
Bradford and Corby's Lank (flag stop),
6.54, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06, 5.00, 9.18 p. m.
Typeron, Fall River and Taurn,
700, 6.54, 8.12, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 3.06,
6.00, 9.13 p. m. Middledord, 8.15, 11.00 a.
m. 5.06 p. m. Phovincetown, 3.08 p.m. Ply
Mouth, 11.00 a. m., 8.06 p. m. New Brdford,
8.13, 19.00, 11.00 a. m., 100, 3.05, 5.00 p. m.
Fitchrauge and stations on Taunton Division, 8.18, 11.00 a. m., 8.06 p. m. Cortage Circ,
11.00 a. m., 8.06 p. m. Cortage Circ,
11.00 a. m., 8.06 p. m. Cortage Circ,
11.00 a. m., 100, 5.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 8.06,
5.00, 9.18 p. m.
SUNDAYS, for Boston, 7.06, 11.00 a. m.,
2.06, 5.00, 9.18 p. m. For Provincence, (via Fail River and Warren), 6.34, 8.13, 9.00, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 8.06,
5.00, 9.18 p. m.
SUNDAYS, for Boston, 7.06, 11.00 a. m.,
1.00 for Bradford and Corey's Lang,
1.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.18 p. m. For
1.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.18 p. m. For
1.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.18 p. m. For
1.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.19 p. m. For
1.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 5.01 p. m. For
1.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 5.01 p. m. For
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1.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 5.01 p. m. For
1.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 5.01 p. m. For

Old Colony Street Railway Co.

"Newbort & Fall River Division."

TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Dec. 14, 1908. Subject to change without notice. WEEK DAYS.

SATURDAYS.

LRAVE NEWFORT -7.16, 8.16, 9.16, 10.15, 11.15, 11.145 m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.16, 1.6, 2.16, 2.45, 8.15, 8.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 6.46, 6.16, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 8.16, 19.45, 10.16, 5.11, 15. p. m.
LEAVE FALL RIVER—16.39, 6.65, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.46, 2.15, 1.45, 8.15, 1.45, 8.15, 1.45, 8.15, 1.45, 8.15, 1.45, 8.15, 8.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.16, 8.45, 5. SUNDAYS.

LEAVE NEWPORT -7-45, 8,15, 8,45, 8,16, 9,45, 10,16, 10,45, 10,45, 11,15, 11,45 a. m.; 12,15, 12,45, 1,15, 1,46, 2,15, 2,45, 8,15, 8,45, 4,16, 4-45, 5,15, 5,45, 8,15, 8,45, 10,16, 9,45, 10,15, 10,45 D. ID. LEAVE FALL RIVER-7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45, 2 n., 12.15, 1.15, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 8.15, 8.45, 4.15, 4.45, 1.55, 5.45, 6.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, b9.45, b10.15, b11.15

a To Portsmouth and return. b To Portsmouth only. Price of Coke

From June 15, 1903.

Prepared, delivered,

36 bushels. 18 bushels, \$2.25

Common, delivered. 36 bushels.

18 bushels, Price at works,

Prepared, 11c. a husbel, \$10 for 100 hasbel. Common, 9c. a buskel, \$8 fcr ICS bunkel

be filled promptly.

Orders left at the Gas Office. 181 Thames street, or at Gas Works will

\$3.50

\$1.75

Occasionally you find a man who would rather be wrong than not lie president, but he will seldem admit it.

at by the Newport Natural History Society.

An Appeal for Increased Support.

The Council of the Newport Natural History Society desire to express to the reporter and editor of the Newport Mencury their best thanks for the uniform courtesy extended to the Society by the Mencury, and to request that as a further favor the editor will kindly publish at the present time, the following important

STATEMENT.

At the last annual meeting of the Natural History Society held May 5, 1904, it was moved by Mr. George Gordon King, and seconded by Capatan Jr. Cotton, and the resolution was diamensisty adopted, that the following statement be publicly made to the citizens of Newport:

The council of management for the year 1904-1905 consists of the following gentlemen: Honorary life president—

year 1994-1905 consists of the following goatlemen: Honorary life president—Dr. Horatio R. Storer; president, A. O'D. Taylor; vice presidents, J. P. Cotton, Rev. E. H. Porter, D. D., J. M. K. Southwick; trustees, Darius Baker, George Gordon King, John Hare Powel; treasurer, Amon Parmenter; librarism, Richard Bliss; secretary, Joseph G. Parmenter; curators, Hugh L. Taylor, Dr. W. C. Studdard; other members of council, Dr. O. W. Huntington, Herbert W. Luli, Dr. Alexander J. Anderson.

This society has been in existence for 21 years. During that period it has worked steadily to foster a love for nature in this community. It has acquired excellent collections of birds, shells, minerals, insects and plants and has given the public fees access to shells, minerals, insects and plants and has given the public free access to them. It has maintained a series of fectures each winter, which have furnished valuable contributions to the knowledge which the society has tried to disseminate, 251 separate communications, papers or lectures having been thus furnished. Some of these have been of marked importance as being the result of original research. Nine printed numbers of proceedings have been published. Now, at the beginning of its twenty-second year, the society finds itself with a debt upon its hands and with a small membership and therefore a reduced income. Under these conditions it feels that it cannot and should not continue to exist unless the citizens of Newport, for whose benefit it has conscientiously worked, deem that it is of sufficient importance as an educational force to be worthy of the

and should not continue to exist unless the citizens of Newport, for whose benefit it has conscientiously worked, deem that it is of sufficient importance as an educational force to be worthy of the support which they may give it by becoming members or otherwise contributing to its funds.

The great interest in nature study which is manifest in the public schools throughout the country, and the stimulus which this has given to the powers of observation and the growth of intelligence among our youth, causes the society to believe that Newport will not allow itself to be deprived of the advantages which are offered and that this frank statement of facts will receive a prompt and favorable response. But it is for the people to say whether or not the Natural History Society deserves well of this community, and that its work shall be continued, or whether one more of the liberalizing organizations in Newport stall pass away for lack of moral and material support.

The society's present debt is about \$500 and its available asset is a building which cost about \$1,800, and which the Newport Historical Society by the lease of the ground on which the Natural History Society Museum stands has a right to purchase in 1910 at two-thirds cost; that is, if the Natural History Society does not then elect to renew for 10 years more at \$10 per annum. There are 58 members. Two modes exist of joining and benefiting the society. The first is by becoming an annual member, the cost of which, originally \$100, was reduced to \$50 a few years ago. The second is by becoming an annual member, the annual fee for which is \$3, with an exception made in case of all teachers and clergymen, for whom the fee is \$1. An increased income of \$150 a year would suffice to carry on the society. If, instead of 58 members there were 100, its future financial position of 22,000 inhabitants such a moderate addition to the roll does not seem an unreasonable hope.

Membership gives to the member and any of his or her femily the right

does not seem an unreasonable hope.

Membership gives to the member and any of his or her family the right to inspect the museum collections, to read the books in the library, and to attend all the evening meetings. Under attend all the evening meetings. Under this last category some six to ten meetings are held from the month of October until April inclusive every year. Those ladies and gentlemen in Newport who are interested in natural history and other scientific pursuits have thus an opportunity of a common ground for meeting and discussion. Occasionally gentlemen from other parts of the country are invited, and give interesting lectures during the session.

Most of these evening meetings have been occupied with purely natural history subjects, but other branches of physical science have also been discussed.

aical science have also been discussed, and many most enjoyable lectures have been heard within the walls of the mu-

been heard within the walls of the museum, from individuals resident in Newport, from officers of the United States usay and United States army, and from others who have courteously come from other cities to lecture.

The regular income of the society has not been sufficient to defray the cost of publication of the proceedings at all times, and private subscriptions from members of the council have been constantly required to cover this outlay. Unless a change in the financial outlook takes place publication of proceedlook takes place publication of proceed-ings must cease. The practical aim of this public statement is to ask those who are desirous of the continuance of the Natural History Society of Newport to write before June 30, 1904, to the treasurer, Mr. Amon Parmenter, The Mu-seum, Touro Street, Newport, as fol-

I hereby agree to become a life member of the Natural History Society, and enclose for that purpose my check for

\$50.

I hereby apply for annual membership in the Natural History Society.

The council of the society wishes it to be distinctly understood it is not appealing in "forma j'a:peris" to the public. What they are doing is simply to lay before the residents of Newport the question: Do they consider it advisable that our city should maintain a local Natural History Museum and an associated eclentific society; or, is the city too small, and the community too much absorbed in other pursuits to render it expedient or prudent to continue the experiment of the last 21 years?

The council of management has sedu-

The council of management has sedu-lously avoidd seeking aid from summer visitors to Newport, in which class they do not for a moment include those who own real estate here and spent the summer here in their own villas. These summer residents are citizens of Newport, and though not so followly identified with the winter life of Newport as those citizens who reside here all the year round, their kindly consideration of this subject is specially

asked at the present juncture. In other words, the council holds that it is the climens of Newport who must settle the matter now respectfully submitted to them.

An early response to requested from those who may decide to ald. They are requested not to wait till the land date fixed, June 30, 1904, but to communicate within the next fortnight, if convenient with the treasurer.

Passers Const.

Passes Casal.

The United States government his begun the construction of the Panama Canal. The Commission is in operation. Field parties are been sent weekly from Washington to Panama to survey given sections. Engineering estimates are being made here for certain portions of the work. Supplies are being sent for the parties who are on the ground. The offire here where maps of the route, diagrams of the sections, and data intended for the first parties, are prepared is in active operation. Its force is being augmented daily, and from now on the Panama Canal Commission, subject to control of the secretary of war will continue until the project is completed.

On the ground is General Davis, an engineer officer of the army, in charge of the entire canal zone, politically an commercially, and of active construction of the canal. Under the saw the Panama Canal will be constructed at an expense to the United States of \$190.000,000 for which two per cent bonds will be issued and guaranteed by the United States government. Expenses however, are running now and daily the treasury is paying out funds on account of this construction which are carried in the "civil and miscellaneous" expenses of the treasury. These expenditures are now running at the rate of \$20,000 or \$25,000 per month and will continue to increase monthly until the full force of engineers and their working parties are in the field. It will probably be a year before the full complement of engineers and diagrams under which contracts for the actual diging will be let. This expense is met under the law which permits the secrecan supply the maps and diagrams under which contracts for the actual diging will be let. This expense is met under the law which permits the secretary of the treasury to advance up to \$10,000,000 of the entire \$130,000,000 which has been appropriated for the canal. Under the law the secretary of the treasury will issue \$130,000,000 of bonds bearing two per cent interest, the proceeds of which will be issued from time to time as the requirements of the work demand. From the proceeds of these bonds the \$10,000,000 which the secretary is authorized to advance during the current calendar year will be repaid into the treasury, so that from the first dollar expended on the canal construction to the last the canal will not cost the government of the United States more than \$150,000,000 unless

construction to the last the canat win not cost the government of the United States more than \$180,000,000 unless the Congress of the United States sees fit to authorize further expenditures on this international project in the event that it cannot be constructed for the amount originally authorized and appropriated for.

Following out the intention of Congress, the secretary of the treasury has directed that plates be prepared for the printing of canal construction bonds. It will require pertraps from now antil Congress assembles to engrave these plates. As the law now stands these bonds are simply two per cent, bonds guaranteed by the government of the United States, It is the purpose and intention of the United States to put these bonds as far as practicable on a parameter that the factors there. these bonds as far as practicable on a par with the United States twos. To par with the United States twos. To do that further legislation is necessary. United States twos are now secsivable as a basis for national bank circulation and as security for government money in national bank depositaries. These bonds are not so receivable without additional legislation. Unless radical changes are made in the national banking laws these bonds will not be available as a basis of national bank circulation, but bills were introduced in the ble as a basis of national bank circulation, but bills were introduced in the
present Congress during the inst session
to make them receivable as security for
national bank deposits and it is almost
certain that some bill containing a provision pertaining to these canal construction bonds will be passed during
the coming session of Congress next December. In addition to this it is almost
equally certain that the tax on these
bonds will be reduced to the tax now
paid on two per cent, bonds; that is
one-balf of one per cent, which will
place them on a par in every respect
except as a basis of national bank circulation, and the life of the bond, with
the United States twos.

Places to Avoid Thunder Storms.

Now that the season of thunder storms is approaching, people should understand what spots to avoid in order to reduce to the minimum the chances of being struck by lightning. Out of doors trees should be avoided, and if from the rapidity with which the explosion follows the flash it is evident that electric clouds are near as the explosion follows the mash it is evident that electric clouds are near at hand, a recumbent posture is the safest. It is sedom dangerous to take shelter under sheds, carts or low buildings, or under the arch of a bridge, and a distance of twenty or thirty feet from tall trees or houses is an eligible situation; for should a discharge take place these elevated bodies are most likely to receive it. It is well also to avoid water for it is a good conductor, and the stream may determine the direction of a discharge. Within doors we are tolerably safe in the middle of a carpeted room or when standing on a thick hearth rug. The chimney should be avoided on account of the conducting power of the carbon deposited in it, and guilt mouldings and bell wires are sources of risk. In bed we are tolerably safe, since blankets and feathers are bad conductors. It is injudicious to take refuze in a cellar, because the evident that electric clouds are near at are bad conductors. It is injudicious to take refuge in a celiar, because the discharge is often from the earth to a cloud, and buildings frequently sustain their greatest injury in their basement.

Unerring Foresight.

Ben Joneon was at work on one of

Hen Joneon was at work on one of his plays.

"What you have concluded on", he wrote, "make good, I pray you." He stopped to chuckle over it.

"I like that phrase, "make good," "he said. "Three hundred years from now they'll be using it as the latest choice bit of slang."

Two Seasons.

Towne—Got your spring suit yet?
Browne—No; I was thinking of a nice, neat pepper and sait. What do you think of it?
Towne—That acounds seasonable.—
Philadelphia Press.

Learn to hide your aches and pains under a pleasant smile. No one cares whether you have the earache, headache, or rheumatiem.

- A little journey through the years; A little laughter on the way. To vanish pairry bunnau fears; A little love to light the day; A little love to light the day; A little love that in the din Of life we play a noble part; A fittle pence to dwell within. The when the chambers of the heart.
- A little Joy that we may cast Upon some fellow mortal's clay Upon some fellow mortal's cla.
 And as the freeting years go past
 A little truth to point the way.
 To belp a brother in the strift:
 A little obser, heart-given, free,
 And on the sort-jd things of life
 A little of love's alchemy.
- A little faith as we go through
 The years that mark our little span;
 A little tolerance to view
 The motives of a fellow man;
 A little courage in the light;
 A little aim to do the best.
 To live for gentieness and right;
 And after all, a little rest,

Hill and Harriman.

A great export trade has been created by the Great Northern Railroad. Exports to Culina have increased from \$3,000,000 to \$21,000,000 a year, or 600 per cent. Exports to Japan have increased from \$4,000,000 to \$24,000,000, or 500 per cent. More than 75 per cent. of the export cotton founage to China and Japan is carried through Puget Sound porte. How this export trade was started is a significant story, told by Mr. Hill. "I remember," he says, "when the representatives of the Japanese Steamship Company were with us. Some of them were interested in securing rails for their railroads. I asked them where they were going to get their rails. They thought they would get either English rails from Middlesborough, or Belgian rails from Middlesborough, or Belgian rails from Antwerp. I asked them if they were going to stay a day of two, to let me see what could be done for American rails. I cabled to my friends in London and got quotations for Antwerp and Middlesborough rails and the best charters to Yokohama. I remembered that English or Belgian rails could be laid down at about \$20. I telegraphed to Chicago. The American steel business was dull. I fold our manufacturers if they would make a price of \$19.50, we would give them a rail of \$8 a tomor 40 cents a hundred—from Chicago to Yokohama, which would be \$1.50 lower than the English or Belgian rate. After some hesitation they made the price and got the contract for 1,000 tons."

That was the first American steel contract with Japan. From it has sprung a business amounting to millions a year. It is still growing.

A MAN OF MOODS.

A MAN OF MOODS.

A MAN OF MOODS.

The administration of these tremendous properties (the Hill and Harriman railways) and the wielding of this immense capital power is, of course, the work of thousands of men. The direction of that administration is in the hands of about thirty individuals, the directors of the various roads in the two transfer. The course of the various roads in the two transfer. directors of the various roads in the two groups. The control of the policies of those thirty directors lies in the hands of two individuals, James J. Hill and Edward H. Harriman. Mr. Hill is sixly-six years old; Mr. Harriman is ten years younger. Mr. Hill is robust, powerful and vigorous; Mr. Harriman is a delicate, broken man. They are strikingly different. Mr. Hill was born in Galt, Ontarlo, grew up without much education, drifted into railroading, and is self-made. He believes in devotion to service. He will have none about him who do not make the railroad at to service. He will have none about him who do not make the railroad at once the center of their lives, the one vital thing, the end and aim of all ambition. There can be no shirking of duty on the Hill lines. His own sons are just as rigorously watched as any employe. Eterual vigilance and eternal labor are the prices of service under him. Himself indefatigable, he demands from every one who draws a Hiti salary the labor of a Hill man. He has created more first-class railroad men than any other master of trans-

He has created more first-class ratiroad men than any other master of transportation in the country.

Mr. Hill is magnetic, but moody. When the mood is right, there could be no more detightful companion. His memory is wonderful, his command of statistics and facts accurate and unfailing, his mind is bright, his conversation sprightly. He is short and very broad, with a massive pair of shoulders and a frame square-set and powerful. Once he worked on the docks at Ashiand and was a heaver of heavy freight. He is, in every sense, a large man.

THE WIZARD OF PINE STREET.

THE WIZARD OF TINE STREET.

Mr. Harrbinan, "The Little Wizard of Pine Street," as he is called, is short and very slight, restless, full of energy, critical of detail, exacting, and autocratic. Like Mr. Hill, he is moody, and is impatient of opposition. Releatless in purpose, incapable of restraint, implacable in enmity, daring in his plans, he has been compared many times with Bonaparte. His restless mind covers every little detail in the working of his railroads. Work that Hill, Gould, Morgan, Moore, Vanderbill, Rockefeller would leave to clerks, Mr. Harriman himself does. He has worn himself out more than once. As on the Hill lines, eternal THE WIZARD OF PINE STREET, once. As on the Hill lines, eiernal vigilance must be observed. The difference is that Mr. Hill notes details only when they offend him. Mr. Harriman notes them always. He is the railroad company, the executive staff, the operating density most the staff. the operating department, the director-ate, and the traffic department. On his roads, there is but one controlling mind—his own.

Between these two men there can

Between these two men there can never be close friendship. They will co-operate; they will scheme together for the opening of new countries, new avenues of traffic, new sources of wealth and power. They will divide their world between them. They cannot share it. Each is too strong, too autocratic, too impatient of advice and restraint. So long as Mr. Harriman and Mr. Hill dominate their respective empires, the interests of the Great Northwest will fail to merge. Their ways have come together, and they will follow the common way together merely because it pays. There is no consolidation, no real reciprocity, no love lost between them. The common phrase, "The Hill-Harriman interests," is a misnomer. It should read, "The is a misnomer. It should read, "The Hill and the Harriman interests." World's Work.

Wifely Optimism.

Husband—When I see all these bills
I am tired of life. Do you think the
time will ever come when we shall be
out of deht?
Wife (cheerfully)—Why not, darling?

You know that you are carrying an exceptionally large life insurance.— Harper's Weekly.

No feature of the June St. Nicholas, the "vacation number," will appeal so strongly to boys of all ages as Allen P. Amee's "how to keep a Rese Ball score-keeper, suggests that lovers of the national game will find it worth while to know the system be describes and illustrates with reproductions of two pages from a score-book.

Women's Dep't.

Too Many Women Tenchers, So Say The Men Teachers.

Mea Teachers.

The report of the Mosley Educational Commission of England to the effect that only men should be employed as teachers for boys over ten years of age has been followed by a similar report from the Male Teachers Association of New York Chy.

The evils resulting from the employment of so many women teachers, according to these superior male teachers, are many. Prof. Armasrong of London tells us that woman having been the slave of man through her entire existence is incapable of teaching boys, but is all right for girls. We wonder how such inferior mothers can produce such wonderful sons, and especially when we consider that a boy inherits, as a rule, the personal and intellectual traits of the mother and the daughter those of the father.

The New York Association complains that the "feminizing of the teaching force" is the cause of there being so few boys in the High Schools, that the maintenance of so many unmarried teachers tends to decrease the number who marry, thus preventing them from undertaking their natural work

who marry, thus preventing them from undertaking their natural work in the world, that men appeal to the boys' seuse of justice and right, white the woman appeals to the child through sentiment.

They complain of the loss of social

sentiment.
They complain of the lose of social standing on account of teaching being a feminized profession. The lower wages paid women teachers is the reason for their being employed, but they point out that the lose to the boy in self reliance, courage, high purpose and manly character, far ontweights the less wages paid the women. They recommend the increase of their own salaries, but not those of the women, to the end that men can afford to devote their this to the profession.

the end that men can afford to devote their life to the profession. We wonder it has never occurred to these men that the easiest and most effectual way of ridding themselves of the women teachers is to put all their force into securing the passage of a law requiring equal pay for equal work in the public schools irrespective of sex, and then if the people prefer to have men teachers over their boys, there will not be this barrier of wages. It would then be the one bost fitted to fill would then be the one best fitted to fill would then be the one cost fitted to fill the position, rather than the one who could be obtained for the least money, who would secure the position. The women I know would be only too gaid to take their chances on this basis.

This remarkable report cioees by say-In the remarks the report closes by saying it is wrong to give education over to a class. If this association thinks it wrong to give education over to a class I would like to ask what they think about giving our government over to a class. Women are colleged to submit to a far greater wrong through having the government, which they not only help to support but whose laws they must obey, given over entirely to a class, and one of the injustices to which they must submit through the injustices. class, and one of the injustices to which they must submit through this mjustice is teaching in the public schools for from one-half to two-thirds the salary paid ja mainfor the salar work, but we never hear a word of protest from the Male Teachers Association against this injustice. If they wish justice, done to themselves they had best first exhibit a little of it toward their sister teachers,-Elnora M.

Miss Maude Wilson, a charming Englishwoman, now playing at the Hollis it. Theatre Boston, inrew up an engagement in New York during the Boer war and returned home with her kinswomen Lady Sarah Wilson. She voluntered under the Red Cross for hospital service on the hattlefields of Veldt. She went out in the lamous hospital ship the Maine, which was equipped by Lady Randolph Churchili and on her arrival in South Africa was appointed to the hospital in Ladysmith. Shortly after the city was hesieged by the Boers. Toward the end of the siege the Red Cross nurses were relega with their patients to wards dug in the ground in order to shelter them from the life of the enemy.

According to Miss Wilson, while the rations were exceeding scant the grantest coursesy and consideration were shown to the women not one of whom was allowed to feel a pang of hunger, although the food prepared had to be

shown to the women not one of whom was allowed to feel a pang of hunger, although the food prepared had to be accepted without any questions as to its previous history. Miss Wilson was the last member of the garrison to say good bye to hady Sarah Wilson before the latter started out on her daring exploit of riding through the ranks of Boers. Miss Wilson has won considerable distinction and has occupied some prominent positions on the American stage.—Woman's Journal.

She was city bred, and had the usual fear of cows. "Why," she asked, when the danger was past, "did you take me across this

The small country boy chuckled.
"I thought it would be fun," he said,
"to see you try to chub a tree," Then
after another chuckle. "And so it was," -Philadelphia Ledger,

She Hated to tell her Age.

Judge—How old are you? Lady Witness—I can't remember. Judge—What year were you born

in?
Lady Witness—I forget,
Judge—Well, madam, your instinct
for self-preservation still seems to
work all right,—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune

How She was Mentioned.

Mise Sharpe—I met Miss Newitt to-day. By the way, she asked me if I knew you.

Knew you,
Miss Giggles—Is that so?
Miss Sharpe—Yes. We had quite an
argument. I happened to remark that
Miss Simper; was the silllest girl I knew and er she simply wouldn't agree with me,—Philadelphia Press.

Fame in Sight.

"I am going to introduce a bill," said the newly elected member of the legislature, "that will make me famous."

mous."
"What is it?" queried his friend.
"It is a bill," explained the new
member, "to compel each elgareite
smoker to consume his own smoke."

Though you train up a child in the way that he should go, when he grows up he often takes the train and goes the

When a man buys rotten eggs he has the consolation that he always gets a scent as rebate with each bad one.

CASTORIA

in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of , and has been made under his per-Cheffelither sonal supervision since its infancy.
Allow no one to deceive you in this.

All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children-Experience against Experiment,

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Pare gorie, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of Chart Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

For Over Sixty Years

Per Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUF has been used by millious of mothers for their children while techning. If disturbed at alght and broken of your rest by a size kild suffering and crying with pain of Culting Techn send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Techning. It will refleve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It curse Dimerheea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cares Wind Colte, Softens the Giuns, reduces Inflammation, and gives none and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children techning is pleasant to the basic suddess for prescripted of one of the older suddess for prescripted of one of the older builded States. Pelce twenty-five cented the United States. Pelce twenty-five cented the United States. Pelce twenty-five cented the World. Besureandask for "Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP."

More than 8,001,000 of the 13,500,000 people of Mexico do not work.

To be free from sick headsche, hilliousness, con-stipation, etc., use Enrier's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

The planes conductor's profession may be said to be a calling.

Mrs. Class. Smith, of Jimes, Ohlo, writes: I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past differn years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

When a sleam heated that is cold the ten-ants are sure to be hot.

We think we an cure a bad case of Back-acke quicker with one of Carler's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters, then by anyother application, and after the Backache is cured, you can still wear the plaster without discomfort for two or three weeks, or longer. This combination of Smart Weed and Belladonna is a great hit, and it is hard to find any pain or ache that will not yield to it. Price 25 cents. Soid by droggists everywhere.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine.

Bears che
Signature
Charff Flitching

A Hard Job.

The Uncle—Well, here's the money you've been bothering me for. Now remember the oid saying that "A fool and his money are easily parted,"

A Bad Habit.

"John," said the bargain-hunting indir of the matrimonial trust as they sat at the breakfast lable, "I wish you would let me have twenty-tive dollars this morning."

"My dear," replied the meek and towly husband, "I wish you would break yourself of the habit you have of dreaming that I married an heiress."—Tra-Bits.

"Fun Among the Red Boys," their playthings, their games, their contests, is the subject of a sketch by the late Julian Ralph, amounced to appear in the June St. Nicholas. Some of the sports described offer stirring suggestions for white boys' fun as well.

Learn to attend strictly to your own busi-ness. Very Important point.

A woman who is west, serveus and sleepless, and who has cold hands and feet, cannot feel and set like a well person. Cartor's Iron Pills equalize the chemistron, remove nervousness, and give strength and rest.

Bears the Signature Charff Flitching

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents

Northwest."

If you have any idea of changing your location GO INTO THE NORTH-WEST where life is worth living.

It is the coming empire of this country. Climate and elevation are found in great variety, and land will never be as low priced again as it is now. For farming, fruit raising and grazing no portion of our Country equals it. 1rrigation makes the farmer independent where irrigation is practiced and the finest irrigaole parts of our Country are in Montana and Washington. The towns and cities are all growing rapidly in the Northwest,

Let me know what you want and we will try to help you. There are all sorts of places and kinds of land in the Northwestern States through which the

NORTHERN PACIFIC runs. Don't wait until it is too late to go. Low Settlers' Rates are in effect during September and October. Write to me where you want to go and I will tell you what it will cost.

CHAS. S. FEE.

Gen'l Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific Ry., ST. PAUL, MINN.

DAILY EXCURSIONS

CALIFORNI

Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon every day in the year from Chicago.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY FROM CHICAGO. LOWEST RATES,

SHORTEST TIME ON THE ROAD, FINEST SCENERY.

Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in tourist cars on fast trains all the way. For descriptive pamphlets and full information in price of meanest agent, or address W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

Chicago & North-Western Railway.

Estorical and Genealogical

Motes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the sellowing rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly writes.

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8. Make all queries as briefs at consistent with clearners.

4. Write en one side of the paper only.

5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.

6. Letters addressed to contributors, are to be forwarded, must be sent in blank sixmed envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

Direct all communications to

Miss F. M. TILLEY,

'care Newport Historical Rooms,

Newbort, R. I.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1904.

NOTES.

MEMBERSHIP IN THE RHODE IBLAND CINCINNATI.

ISLAND CINCINNATI.

Membership in the Society of the Cincinnati, the Military Order instituted by General Washington and other officers of the Continental Line of the Army of the Revolution at the close of the War for Independence, in May, 1788, is esteemed by most Americans of Revolutionary ancestry as the most desirable distinction that an American citizen may enjoy and is therefore very carnestly and properly sought by many persons who hope that they may be eligible.

To assist such representatives of Rhode Island Revolutionary families in determining the question of their claim to membership this communication is published.

In determining the question of their claim to membership this communication is published.

The Society of Cincinnati in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations will hold its annual meeting pursuant to law in the Senate Chamber, at the State House, Newport, R. I., on July 4, next. At any time prior to the meeting the Standing Committee of the Society will receive applications for hereditary membership from persons properly qualified, whose propositi are not now represented in the Society.

Fifty Rhode Island Officers with Continental commissions are now represented by their proper descendants in the Rhode Island Cincinnati. Under the conditions prescribed by the rules for membership the following officers are not now represented in the society. Their lineal (or if there be no lineal, their collateral) descendants may ascertain whether they are eligible under the rules to the Rhode Island State Society by addressing at once (starting clearly and fully the nature of their claims) with the time of their descent the secretary of the society, George W. Olney, 58 William Street, New York.

Names of Rhode Island Continental Officers who were killed or died in service during the War of the Revolution whose proper representatives direct (or collateral, if no direct issue) is entitled, if worthy to membership in the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

1. Major Ebenezer Flagg, First Rhode Island Continental Infantry, killed May 14,1781. (No direct descendant.)

dant.)
2. Captain David Johnson, First
Rhode Island, died November 22, 1780.
3. Lieutenant Oliver Jenckes, First
Rhode Island, died February 3, 1788.

Rhode Island, died February 8, 1788.
4. Lieutenant and Adjutant Augustus Mumford, First Rhode Island, killed August 28, 1775.
5. Captain Sylvanus Shaw, Second Rhode Island, killed October 22, 1777.
6. Captain Lieutenant Bensjah Carpenter, Artillery, killed August 27, 1776.

Lieutenant Nathan Wicks, Sec-

7. Lieutenant Natinan Wieks, Second Rhode Island, killed June 28, 1778.
8. Lieutenant and Quartermaster John Waterman, Second Rhode Island, died April 20, 1778.
9. Lieutenant William Jennings.
10. Lieutenant Noel Allen, First Rhode Island, killed September 16, 1776.
11. Ensign John Thomas, Second

11.76.
11. Ensign John Thomas, Second Rhode Island, killed Angust 22, 1776.
12. Ensign Hezekiah Medbury, Rhode Island State Brigade, died May

17, 1777. Rhode Island Continental officers

who served the qualifying period required by the Cincinnati Institution of 1788 but never signed the roll.

1788 but never signed the ron.

1. Eusign Robert Hunter, First Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

2. Surgeon Samuel Tenney, First Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

3. Lieutenant Enoch Stauton, First Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

4. Ensign Joseph Cornell, First 4. Ensign Joseph Cornell, First Rhode Island Continental Infantry.
5. Lieutenant Daniel Pierce, First Rhode Island Continental Infantry.
6. Captain Dexter Jerauld, First Rhode Island Continental Infantry.
7. Surgeon's Mate Nicholas Bogart, First Rhode Island Continental Infantry.

fantry.
8. Ensign Thomas Waterman, Jr., Second Rhode Island Continental In-

fautry.

9. Lieuteuant John, Remington, Second Rhode Island Continental In-

fantry. 10. Captain James Webb, Addi-tional Regiment Continental Infantry.
11. Lieutenant Seth Chapin, Additional Regument Continental Infan-

try 12 Captain Alnos Stanton, Ad-ditional Regiment Continental Infau-

13. Henry Williams, Additions Regiment Continents! Infantry. 14. Lieutenant Ebenezer Stauton, Jr Additional

Additional Regiment Continental Infactry.

15. Eusign Gershom Wilcox, Additional Regiment Continental Infau-

Principal officers Rhode Island State Brigade on Continental Establishment, whose proper representatives are qualified for membership in the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

Artitlery Regiment-Colonel Robert Eliott.
Captain Gideon Westcott.
Captain-Lieutenant William Page:
Lieutenant Oliver Corey.
Lieutenant Thomas Crosswell. Lieutenant Gardner Luther. Lieutenant David Brown. Lieutenant Richmond Springer. Captain Lieutenant Squire How. First Regiment, Infantry-

Colonel John Topham. Major Christopher Manchester. Lieutenant Colonel James Willama. Captain Benjamin West. Captain Christopher Dyer. Captain Joseph Springer. Captain Philip Traffan.

Captain John Curr.
Captain Alexander Thomas.
Captain James Williams.
Lieutenant John Wilcox. Lieutenant Andrew Stauton.
Lieutenant John Miller.
Lieutenant John Miller.
Lieutenent Saumel Northup.
Lieutenant Nathaniel Humphrey.
Lieutenant David Wall.
Lieutenant and Adjutant James
filler.

Miller. Burgeon Stephen Wigneron.

Original members of the Rhode Island Cincinnati (Continental officers) not at present represented in the Socie ty (June 1, 1904).

Colouel Henry Sherburne, First Reg-ment Rhode Island Continental Infantry.
Major William Peck, Adjutant-

General,
Major Coggeshall Olney, First Rhode
Island Continental Infantry.
Captain Thomas Hughes, First
Rhode Island Continental Infan-

try.
Captain Daniel Singer Dexter, Second Rhode Island Continental Infan-

try.
Captain William Potter, Second
Rhode Island Continental Infantry.
Captain Benjamin Fry, Fourth Regi-ment Rhode Island Continental In-

ment Rhode Island Continental Infautry.
Lieutenant Joseph Masury, First Rhode Island Continential Infautry.
Lieutenant William Enuia, First Rhode Island Continental Infautry.
Captain David Sayles, First Rhode Island Continental Infautry.
Captain John Holden, First Rhode Island Continental Infautry.
Captain Edward Siccum, First Rhode Island Continental Infautry.
Captain Edjah Lewis, First Rhode Island Continental Infautry.
Captain Edjah Lewis, First Rhode Island Continental Infautry.
Captain Beijamin Layton Peckham, First Rhode Island Continental Infautry.

try.
Lieutenant Henry Shearman, First
Rhode Island Continental Infantry.
Lieutenant Jeremiah Greenman,
First Rhode Island Continental Infan-

Lieutenant John Cooks, First Rhods Island Continental Infantry.
Lieutenant John Welch, First Rhode
Island Continental Infantry. Litchfield. Conu.

field, Conn.
Major John Singer Dexter, Assistant
Adjutant General.
Capiain Thomas Smart, Massachusetts Continental Line.
Colonel Ephraim Bowen, Jr., Quartermaster General.
Chaplain Euros Hitchcock, D. D.,
Rhode Island State Brigade.
Captain William Littlefield, Second
Rhode Island Continental Infantry.
Ensign Samuel Sanford, Second Canadian Regiment.

nadian Regiment.
Lieutenant Edward Chinn, First

Lieutenant Edward Chinn, First Canadian Regiment. Lieutenant Lebbeus Loomis, Con-necticut Cobtinental Line. Captain Robert Davis, Massachu-setts Continental Line Lieutenant Joseph Whitmarsh, sec-ond Rhode Island Continental Infan-try.

try.
Captain John Garzia, Rhode Island

Captain John Garzia, Rhode Island
State Brigade.
Surgeon's Mate John Parrish, First
Rhode Island Continential Infantry.
Lieutenant Walter Chauding, First
Rhode Island Continental Infantry.
Captain Jouathan Wallen, First
Rhode Island Continental Infantry.
Captain Gabriel Allen, Rhode Island
State Brigade.
Lieutenant Daniel Sheldon, Rhode
Island State Brigade.
Lieutenant Chandler Burlingame,
First Rhode Island Coutinental Infanity.—G. W. O.

QUERIES.

4827. SHERMAN-IIT. M. S. fluds will of Jonathan Sherman on the Exeter, R. I. records, will be kindly give the names of legatees in the MER-

4828. KENYON. BARBER. CARD—Cau E. M. T. who gave some Card notes recently, give parentage of Benjamin Card who had wife Tacy? Who was Tacy? Their daughter Mary, born Dec. 25, 1762, married Clark Kenyon, born July 9, 1762. I would very much appreciate any information of Clark Kenyon. Ann, the youngest daughter of Moses and Susanna (Wait) Barber, married — Kenyon. What was his given name, and what were the names of their children?—S.

4929. WHIPPLE—Can E. G. give children of Ezra Whipple and Lydia Döw, married 1760?—W.

4830. ROGERS—Samuel Rogers, son of James and Elizabeth (Harper?) Rogers, married Lydis Barber, daughter of Benjamin' (Moses). They had Samuel Rogers, Jr., born about 1758, who married his coueln Joanna Kenwho married his cousin Joanna Kenyon, daughter of Peleg Kenyon and
Joannna' Barber (of Benjamin'). I
would like any information of this
family, both of Samuel Rogers Sr. and
Jr. Mary', born Feb. 16, 1764, married
David Kenyon, and Nathan, born
March 12, 1769, married Dorothy Cleveland of Canterbury, Conn., are all the
children I have found of Samuel and
Lydia (Barber) Rogers. A record I have
says "Smith Barber married a sister of
Nathan Rogers." If so, she must have
been second wife. Smith Barber married tirst Hannah Kenyon, sister of
David who married Nathaniel's sister
Mary. Perhaps a sister in law was David who married Nathaniers sister Mary. Perhaps a sister in law was meant. Will some one help? April 30, 1750, Solomon Carpenter of South Kingstown, R. I., gives to Joanna roogers in his will, fifty pounds. His only child named in will was Elizaceth Braman, his daughter.—S.

4831. SHERMAN — Samuel and Martha (Tripp) Sherman had Ebenezer, born 1701, married Rebecca Lawton, May 29, 1732; married second, Elizabeth Havens, March 16, 1749. What are the children's names? One son only I have, David, Whom did he marry, and who were his children? I have two of them, Humphrey, who married Waite Durfee, and Samuel, born 1756, died 1822. Would like his further record. David, with these sons came to Washington County, N. Y., but Humphrey later removed to Wayne Co., N. Y. What became of Samuel?—S. SHERMAN - Samuel

4832, ALLEN, SHERMAN-Increase Allen, in will, 1722, 1724, names daughter Susaina Sterman. She was born June 4, 1689. What was her hus-band's name?—S.

ANSWERS.

4817. SPINK-Miss K. L. McMillan, Wooster, Ohio, has made extensive search in the Spink family. She may be able to give information to M. P. H.—L. B. N.

4675. BERRY-I have this transcript

The Gladding Dry Goods B. H. Gladding Company. WESTMINSTER AND MATHEWSON STREETS, PROVIDENCE

Special Sale of Challies

29c Per Yard.

Former Price 50c.

This lot represents 25 pieces of all wool French Challies-some in polka dots, some in floral designs, at a price 2 concession which makes an exceptional bargain.

French Lingerie

Special showing of new importation of hand-made and hand-embroidered French Lingerie.

These garments are the latest and best styles and are exquisitely embroidered.

Chemise, \$3:00 each and upwards. Corset Covers, \$4.50 each and upwards. Gowns, \$4.00 each and upwards.

P. D. Corsets

Our own importation, made of fine coutil, bias gored, Special Price \$1.50.

9x12 Wilton Rugs, regular price \$36.50, special sale for this week at

\$30.00 Each.

"Old Bleach" Linen

Good assortment, in light and medium grades, 36, 40, 45 and 54 inches wide. These linens are very glossy, wear well and are satisfactory in every way.

Our Prices are Right.

Domestic and Foreign

Wash Fabrics

Special showing of Scotch and English Madras, at

25c. and 35c.

D. & J. Anderson's Scotch Zephyrs

New line in latest printings, of 36-inch Percales, at

12 1-2c Per Yard,

INCREASE OF BUSINESS OF

May, 1904, over May, 1903, 84 PER CENT.

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN,

CORNER SPRING AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

Real Estate and INSURANCE.

CAMP WEBB FOR BOYS.

WELD. = = MAINE. JULY 1 TO AUGUST 27, 1904.



Actual camping in the Maine woods under personal care of a registered phy-

sician. On the shore of Lake Webb. Beautifully situated in the edge of Maine's great forest. Surrounded by mountains. Fishing, Swimming, Boating, Canoeing and mountain climbing. Best Scenery in Maine. Instruction in nature studies.

Lyman G. Haskell, M. D., Harry C. Higbee, Managers. HYDE PARK, MASS. Telephone 54-3.

of will from Rensselser Probate Records Feb. 21, 1804, Elisha Berry names wife Phebe; youngest son Clark; grandsans Elisha and Jonathan Berry, sons of Elisha; son Samuel; son Richard; dau, Mary Jones; 2d dau, Bridget Fulsom. If this is the Jonathan wanted, his father was Elisha, and he was grand-son of Elisha and Phebe Perry.—S.

Probate Court of the Town of 1 New Shoreham, R. L. May 2, 1994.

New Shoreham, R. L. May 2, 1995.

Betate of Otis P. Hott.

OTIS P. MOTT and WHALAM S. MOTT
of New Shareham, deceased, present their
final account with said estate for allowange;
and the same is received and referred to the
fill day of June 1998 at 2 o clock P. M., at the
flow Hallin said New Shoreham for consideration; and it is ordered that notice
thereof be published for fourteen days, once
a week, in the Newport Markuray.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,

6592w Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. 1., 1.

May 18, A. D. 1991.

DORGAS E. BARKER and MUMFORD P.
BARKER present to this Court their petition, in writing, praying that Clarke T.
Barke, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator on the estate of MARY A. BARKER,
Widow, late of said Middletown, who deceased intestate.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hail in said Middletown, on Monday, the twentith day of June next, A. D. 1994, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT I. CHASE, ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

Jiverton.

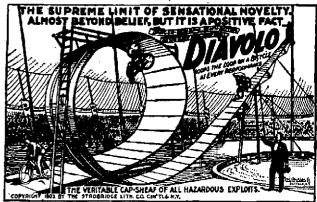
The Bhode Island courts have appointed as commissioners to appraise the school property of Tiverton Messrs. Allen P. Keith, superintendent of schools of East Providence; John H. Brown, a real estate agent of Warren;

CIRCUS NEWPORT, JUNE

sions Chasm-Vaulting Cyclist who executes develo heap of 1811y feet in mid-nir. The



ale and LA FAMILLE LECUSSON In the only altogether are ale and French



First, anywhere away from home appearance of THE SZARVASI FRENCZ TROUPE

In the mammorth double wild beast domain will be found The Only North We Have 14 Foreclous, Snow-White Arctic Terrors.

We Have 14 Foreclous, Snow-White Arctic Terrors.

Pale Discreteris,

To make his first bow before IMC O DE SS. INC. INS. DIE TO THE DIE TO THE Greatly Original Equilibristic Juspines Equestrian, whose mighty, merry Dog and Sulky act, whose phenomenal Park Care Jugging act, are the most amasing and amusing of areste features.

THE SEVEN PRE-EMINENT EDBYS The American Champion Acrohus for the World, now first introducing their own original aerial aerobatic high stage act.

Acrobatic high stage act.

Its three rings, elevated stages, aerial areas and collecum race course presenting, in a hundred champion rivairies and revels, an absolutely complete Equestrian Circus, Aerobatic Circus, Mid-air Circus, Military Circus, Bicycle Circus, Ciova Circus, Track Circus, Ricphant, Wild Beast, Ainmal and Horse Show Circus; the Roman Hippodrome of Nero's day; the only Forepant Dancing Elephants; the only Sells Brothers' Soldier Elephants; bugest combined berds of their kind, with head still of wisdom and trunks full of tricks; as real World's Fair of Steeds of every strain, which in numbers, beauty and intelligence outshine all fashionable Blue Ribbon Horse Shows.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, RAIN OR SHINE, IN NEW PROCESS WATERPROOF TESTS. ADMISSION, SOO. CHILDREN UNDERS YEARS, 250.

Doors Open at 1 and 7 P. M. for the Menageries and Grand Fromsunde Concerts by Merrick's Spicnold Military Band. Arente displays I how later. On exhibition day Numbered Coupens, actually Reserved Scats, may be secured at the regular prices.

JAMES H. BARNEY & CO.'S PIANO STORE.

Cures Aches and Pains.

Hammock, swing like, gives with every motion of the body-no springs poking up here and slumping away there—is the result of our kind of Couch Building.

A COUCH

With us means the Best Couch Frame we can find, the best steel springs there are, no poor cheap fillings, and no shabby covers Isn't that the kind you ought to buy?

A Sample.

28-in. oak frame, steel springs supported on an oak bottom, moss and tow filling and a heavy velours cover, full spring edge and

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

HEADQUARTERS

<mark>୍ଜି ଅନ୍ତର୍ଶ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ ବଳ ଜଣ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଶ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ ବଳ ଜଣ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ ଜଣ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ ବଳ ଜଣ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟ ପ</mark>

Gasoline Engines,



Windmills, Tanks, Towers,

Saw Frames, Grist Mills. 20th CENTURY MANURE SPREADERS, ENSILAGE CUTTERS, ETC.

Pneumatic Water System. LUNT, MOSS & CO.,

45 Eddy Street, Providence, R. I. Rhode Island Agents for Aermotr Co.

At the Special Session of the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Wednesday, the 25th day of May, A. D. 1904, at 11 o'clock n. m.

CLARK BURDICK, Guardian of the person and estate of and estate of the Probate of Said adult, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account is referred to Monday, the 18th day of June, A. D. 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hail, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons in the resided, by advertisement in the Newport Mercury, once a week a least, for forteen days.

HUNGAN A. HAZARIL, 5-28

John M. Coggeshall, a contractor and carpenter and school committeeman of Portsmouth. The school committee, will take the commissioners over the town to see the school property, and after appraisal the commissioners will

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Guardian of the person and estate of HAR-RIET N. BARKER, Widow of Robinson, a person of full age, adjudged incapable of managing her own entate, has given boud to said Court and duly qualified himself as such Guardian.

Guardian.

All persons having claims against the estate of said Harriet N. Harker, are bereby notified to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted thereto will make payment to the undersigned. igned.
CHRISTOPHER F. BARKER,
No. 32 Bull Street Guardian.
Newport, R. I., May 14, 1904—5-14-7w.

report to the Tiverton board of assessors, who will assess the taxes in accordance with the law.

Steamer Warwick of the Oyster com-

pany fleet was out yesterday dredging five fingers from the company's beds north of the railway bridge.